

Hattersley firm on dismissal of racist police

By Richard Evans

Mr Roy Hattersley MP last night defended his promise to dismiss policemen found guilty of racism if he becomes Home Secretary in the next Labour government, after fierce criticism from police leaders.

Chief Supt John Keyte, national secretary of the Police Superintendents' Association, yesterday called the pledge frightening and said there was no justification for one group of workers to have a fixed penalty of dismissal hanging over their heads.

Mr Jim Jardine, chairman of the Police Federation, which represented junior and middle-ranking officers, said he was in total disagreement with Mr Hattersley and welcomed the firm stand by the superintendents' organization.

Mr Hattersley, the shadow Home Secretary, said in a speech at the weekend that if he held office a police officer guilty of racialist behaviour "will be a police officer no longer".

Last night he added: "I would have thought the police would have agreed with the views expressed by myself and Lord Scarman that the dismissal of officers found guilty of racism is crucial to improving the relationship between them and ethnic minorities in this country."

Mr Keyte said: "The police are not guilty of racism and we do not wish to be under the discipline of a law which is not so far-fetched as it sounds."

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Electricity men get wage claim warning

By Donald Macintyre
Labour Reporter

The Central Electricity Generating Board has warned its 60,000 industrial and white-collar employees that continued wage settlements at the level of the past few years will endanger the industry's future.

Mr John Baker, the board's commercial member, has told the industry's national house newspaper *Power News* that "excessive pay settlements this year can only worsen the board's position to the detriment of our staff". His comments may be seen by unions officials as an attempt to influence the course of the present ballot among 35,000 manual workers on an 8.5 per cent offer.

The board, however, appears more seriously concerned about the possible effects of a confrontation with its 25,000 power engineers who are dismayed about what they say is the erosion of differentials over their manual colleagues.

Mr John Lyons, general secretary of the Electrical Power Engineers' Association, told his union's conference earlier this month that industrial action was "very possibly unavoidable" if the Electricity Council, the employers' negotiating body, failed to improve differentials.

Mr Baker says in his interview that over the last five years average earnings in the industry have risen more than prices and electricity costs, while the working week has been cut to 37 hours.

Mr Arthur Scargill, president of the National Union of Mineworkers, yesterday promised backing for Kent miners in their fight to keep open the threatened Smeaton colliery. Mr Tom McGee, the union's mining engineer, is to undertake an "appraisal" of the colliery with the aim of producing a plan to maintain at least 700 of the 850 jobs at the pit.

Union leaders representing the country's 17,000 ambulance men expected a pay offer worth 5 per cent for this year. The ambulance men will be asked to join industrial action called by the Confederation of Health Service Employees and recommended by the National Union of Public Employees. The offer is 4 per cent plus £1.3m for transferring ambulance men to "salariat" status.

Daily Mail members of the National Union of Journalists have accepted a pay deal said by management to yield increases of between 5 and 7 per cent plus an extra week's holiday. Executives had to produce last Friday's issue because of 24-hour mandatory meetings of NUJ members in London and Manchester.

About 140 BBC journalists employed at Lime Grove, Shepherd's Bush, West London, on current affairs programmes, joined 100 colleagues in television news in a work-to-rule over pay and conditions (a Staff Reporter writes).

He said that unless they are granted urgent talks with the management, programmes like *Nightside* will be off the air within a week, and the BBC's plans for breakfast television threatened.

Mr Whitney, aged 51, became managing director of Capital Radio in 1973, having earlier been associated with



Mr George Howard, chairman of the BBC, with Miss Clair Bloom at the reception before a Foyle's luncheon yesterday in honour of Miss Bloom, whose autobiography was published recently.

Anger over command bunker on trust land

By Hugh Clayton, Environment Correspondent

The National Trust has decided to allow the Ministry of Defence to build an underground bunker on its land, to house the main communications centre for the air defence of the United Kingdom. The decision has plunged the trust into deep internal controversy, with some members calling for a special meeting to have the decision reversed.

The trust declined to comment yesterday about its long bargaining with the ministry but it is understood to be ready to sign a lease with strict conditions. These are thought to involve access for lorries during building and restoration of the steep Chiltern landscape, once construction has finished.

The bunker, which will be covered by a mound 30ft high, will replace the 40-year-old underground communications centre at nearby RAF High Wycombe. The new unit will provide a command headquarters for RAF Strike Command and for the Nato command of United Kingdom air forces.

'Innovative' IBA chief

By Kenneth Gosling

Mr John Whitney, the managing director of Capital Radio, who was yesterday appointed to the £40,000 a year post of director-general of the Independent Broadcasting Authority, is one of the radio industry's most colourful characters.

His name had not been listed among the half-dozen candidates for the job, but in becoming only the third director-general of the authority, succeeding Sir Brian Young next October, he will be warmly welcomed on all sides of radio and television.

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Video copies cause loss of £750,000

Five leading film and video companies have lost £750,000 through an operation based around a video counterfeiting factory, the High Court was told yesterday.

The factory, above a betting shop in Northampton, contained 46 recorders producing copies of films such as *Superman*, *10*, and *Water-ship Down*, Mr Robin Jacob, QC, told the court. They were made under a court order by the companies' agents.

In what is thought to be the biggest case of alleged video piracy so far, more than a dozen individuals and companies have been bound by a variety of undertakings and court orders granted over the last fortnight not to continue their operations or remove any assets. New orders were made by Mr Justice Whitford yesterday, who also ordered a company of distributors to disclose details of tape sales, worth £104,000, to the operation.

The companies bringing the action are all members of the British Videogram Association, which claims that more than half the pirated video tapes sold in Britain are pirated.

Capital Radio's chairman said the company would miss his guidance and "the innovative flair he lavished on the station".

Before joining Capital Radio Mr Whitney, who is married to former ballet dancer Roma Duncan and has two children, formed companies responsible for such television successes as *Ugats*, *Downstairs, Upstairs* and *The Flame Trees of Thika*.

Science report

Tracing the origin of ancient artefacts

By the staff of "Nature"

Traces of lead and ancient copper and bronze artefacts are revealing the origins of the metal from which the objects were made, two Oxford archaeologists have announced.

Noel Gale of the Department of Geology and Mineralogy and his wife Zofia Stos-Gale of the Ashmolean Museum, Oxford, have developed a technique which makes use of the so-called "isotopic composition" of the lead tracing.

Copper ores from different mines have different isotopic compositions, so an investigator can distinguish which mine produced the metal contained in a particular object.

"Isotopic compositions" are an advance on previous methods of trace metal analysis because they are unaffected by chemical treatment, such as the smelting which reduces an ore to the metal.

Isotopes are atoms of exactly the same chemical nature, but slightly different weights (they have differing numbers of neutrons in the atomic nucleus). These weights can be distinguished by modern techniques, but were all treated alike by ancient technology.

Previously the Gales have worked with Aegean silver, which contains large lead impurities, and have shown that much of it came from a single mine, Laurion in Attica. The dominance of the Laurion silver mine in classical times was known from historical evidence, but it was a surprise to find that it also played a major role much earlier.

But a greater surprise has come with the Gales' work on copper and bronze (which is technically more difficult as the lead content is much smaller). They find that of 22 Aegean artefacts analysed, half also came from Laurion. It was previously unknown that Laurion played a great role in copper production as well as in silver.

The great prize now, however, must be the analysis of the ox-hide ingots of copper, which are found in Cyprus, Crete, Sicily and Sardinia, and are also seen in Egyptian tomb paintings. These represented a major Bronze Age trade in metal; but there is still great controversy over the origin and movement of the ingots.

Applied to them, the Oxford isotopic method may produce yet more archaeological surprises. Source: *Science* (vol. 216, p. 111) 1982. © Nature-Times News Service, (1982).

Fewer opt for private education

By Diana Geddes
Education Correspondent

The number of pupils attending the 1,300 public and preparatory schools belonging to the Independent Schools Information Service (Isis) fell for the first time since the service started carrying out its national census eight years ago.

Figures released yesterday by Isis, which represents half of all independent schools in Britain and three-quarters of the pupils, indicate that the total number of pupils at member schools fell this year by about 4,000 to just over 400,000. The drop might have been much bigger had there not been an addition for the first time of nearly 100 pupils under the Government's assisted places scheme.

Mr Tim Devlin, director of Isis, pointed out that the 4,000 reduction represented a drop of only 1 per cent compared with the drop in the total school population of 2½ per cent, but conceded that the independent schools with their predominance of pupils in social classes 1 and 2, were probably less affected by the fall in the birth rate than state schools.

"The drop is to be expected in view of increasing inflation and the fact that many parents' pockets have been hit by recession and redundancies," Mr Devlin said. "It is surprising that numbers have held up as well as they have, given the fact that they appear to have held up well in the sixth form."

The survey indicates that average fees at Headmasters' Conference (HMC) schools (the top 210 predominantly boys' public schools) are now just over £3,300 a year for boarding.

Overseas selling prices: Australia \$4.50; Canada \$4.50; Hong Kong \$4.50; India \$4.50; Japan \$4.50; New Zealand \$4.50; Singapore \$4.50; South Africa \$4.50; Switzerland \$4.50; Taiwan \$4.50; Thailand \$4.50; USA \$4.50; West Germany \$4.50; Yugoslavia \$4.50.

Two of Britain's cultural research centres, due to be closed down, have been saved by the British Council. The British Council has agreed to fund the research centres, which are now being run by the British Council.

Research job: A Chinese seaman head injury was treated in a hospital in Canton. The seaman was injured on board a refrigeration Channel.

FEELING SORRY'S NOT ENOUGH

Severely handicapped and 82, practical sympathy was Florries need.

Try to imagine her predicament, for there are too many others with as great a problem. Arthritis and a minor stroke oblige her to use a walking frame. She is also blind.

Kind neighbours helped on a rota basis, and meals on wheels came three times a week. But for the rest Florrie had to cope for months until finally a place in a residential home was found for her. Others in similar great need aren't so lucky. Struggling with disability they have also had to struggle at the very time when life should be a little easier.

Frail old people like this deserve something better. This is why Help the Aged's work so badly needs more funds — to provide more flats, medical aid, day centres for the lonely, minibuses for volunteer transport for the housebound.

Whether you can send £5 or £500 it will be carefully used to give genuine help to old people in great need. Thanks to many willing volunteers each pound achieves a great deal. Please let us know if you would like your gift used for a particular purpose.

Time is not on the side of the old. If you are, please send generously to:

Hon. Treasurer,
The Rt. Hon. Lord Maybray-King

Help the Aged
Room T5, FREEPOST 30, London W1E 7JZ.

(No stamp needed)

Tory 'money back' pledge to voters

If the Conservatives regain power in Manchester at the city council elections next month, every ratepayer will be given a rate cut of 10 per cent, the party promised yesterday (our Manchester Correspondent writes).

Councillor Cecil Franks, leader of the Conservative group, said his party was committed to reversing the rate increase introduced this month by the controlling Labour group. The Tories' election slogan would be: "Vote Conservative and get your money back."

The money would be found by halving the council's planned spending programme and speeding up sales. About 7,000 people wanted to buy their council homes.

The Conservatives also

LOCAL ELECTIONS

promise to close three big council departments — planning, architecture and estates — and pass to the private sector the management of property, houses, land, street cleaning and refuse services. They believe that private enterprise will be cheaper and provide a better service.

"We are not seeking a confrontation with the trade unions," Councillor Franks said, "but if it comes, we will not shrink from it."

London electors were yesterday exhorted to vote for Labour councillors as people who would protect and de-

velop schools and colleges, (David Walker writes).

Mr Neil Kinnock MP, the Labour Party's education spokesman, told a press conference that "in spite of severe cuts, the Labour-controlled outer London authorities have managed to sustain levels of educational provision better than their Tory counterparts."

He quoted comparative figures showing that most of the London education authorities controlled by Labour employed more teachers; provided more nursery classes; and supplied free milk to younger children after the Government stopped subsidizing it.

Private employers should urge their employees to vote in the municipal elections

only for those candidates pledged to a wholesale reform of the rating system that will give business people some voice in local authority affairs, Mr Walter Goldsmith, director general of the Institute of Directors, said.

The Scottish National Party will have more candidates than the Liberal-SDP Alliance, and only one fewer than the Conservatives, at Scottish regional elections, (The Press Association reports). Returns show that there will be 1,309 candidates for the 410 contested seats for 12 regional and islands authorities. Another 110 candidates have been returned unopposed.

For both England and Scotland the total of candidates for contested seats is 15,690.

Lothian: Rates loom large in cliff-hanger

From Jonathan Wills, Edinburgh

"No, I don't think it will be more bitter than usual," Councillor John Mulvey says, surveying the battlefield for the Lothian Regional Council elections on May 6. Mr Mulvey should know. He is secretary of the Labour group which is defending a majority of one seat.

Disputes with central Government culminated last year in a £30m cut in rate support grant, imposed by the Secretary of State for Scotland as a punishment for "excessive and unreasonable" council spending which had led to a 250 per cent rates increase over four years.

Lothian's Labour administration, battered by internal disputes on tactics over the cuts, is nonetheless confident that it will be returned with an increased majority to confound the Government and vindicate the council's policy of high spending on areas of social need.

Others are not so sure. The election has been called a cliff-hanger and there are predictions that the Social Democratic Party/Liberal Alliance will hold the balance of power.

The SDP has one seat, held by Mr Peter Wilson, a prominent Labour defector. With the help of the Liberals, the Alliance now has an impressive organization but it needs to make a big breakthrough to get more than half a dozen councillors. In a contest dominated by local issues, the national appeal of the Alliance after Hillhead may not be quite enough.

Labour's 1982-1983 budget for Lothian claims that most domestic ratepayers will be asked to pay less than 40p a week extra for the partial restoration of the services which have been most badly damaged by the cuts. For example, home helps will be reinstated and schools

at Hillhead, the nationalist vote is a potent force. Because several Scottish Office ministers hold Edinburgh seats, Lothian is the focus of attention in the Scottish local elections. If the Tories cannot do well in Scotland's capital at a time when Scottish industrialists are starting to be less pessimistic about the economy, then they are in serious trouble.

Labour, called big overspenders by the Lothian Ratepayers' Action Group Executive (RAGE) replies that the Government picked the fight in the first place. Councillor Mulvey plans to use a barrage of statistics in the campaign, including the calculation that the Government's share of local authority expenditure has dropped from 62 per cent of the total to 43 per cent in six years.

Tomorrow: West Midlands

Sale to test art market

By Geraldine Norman
Sale Room Correspondent

An important Renaissance portrait which cannot be exported from Britain is to be offered for sale at Sotheby's today. It is an unprecedented test of the internal art market. The painting above is a portrait attributed to Alessandro Allori of a handsome young Florentine holding a cello.

It is acquired by Baron Meyer Amichiel de Rothschild in the nineteenth century, passed through the marriage of his daughter Hannah to the Rosebery collection, and was thus among the treasures of Montrose auctioned by Sotheby's for Lord Rosebery in 1977. The price then was £38,500.

The Government had combed the Montrose collection for "national treasures" before the auction and it was a fair assumption that the rest could be freely exported. Not so. Mr Bradford Walker, of Long Island, United States, purchased the Allori and applied for an export licence. It was refused to allow British institutions two months to find the purchase price.

A two-month stop is exceptionally short and an indication that this was not an important political issue. The Ashmolean Museum, Oxford, found the purchase price, however, and offered to buy. Mr Walker refused to sell.

Under the rules the Reviewing Committee on the Export of Works of Art were then operating, the penalty for that was an indefinite export ban. That appears to mean that the committee will not consider reopening the case until 1987, save for some material change in circumstances.

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Science report

Tracing the origin of ancient artefacts

By the staff of "Nature"

Traces of lead and ancient copper and bronze artefacts are revealing which of the metal objects made two Oxford archaeologists have announced.

Dr Gale of the Department of Geology and the Oxford Museum, Oxford, has developed a technique which makes use of the "isotopic composition" of the lead in the artefacts. Copper ores from different regions have different isotopic compositions, and the method can be used to trace the origin of the metal.

Previously, the lead in the artefacts was worked with the lead in the soil, which could lead to misleading results. Dr Gale's method, however, is more accurate, and she has used it to trace the origin of a number of ancient artefacts.

Dr Gale's method is based on the fact that the isotopic composition of lead in the artefacts is different from the lead in the soil. This is because the lead in the artefacts is derived from a specific source, while the lead in the soil is derived from a variety of sources.

Dr Gale's method is a significant advance in the study of ancient artefacts, as it allows archaeologists to trace the origin of the metal and thus gain a better understanding of the trade routes and the sources of the metal used in the artefacts.

NEWS IN SUMMARY

Reservoir inquiry for third time

A third public inquiry opened in Devon yesterday into the plan to build a 700-acre reservoir at Roadford, to the west of Dartmoor (Craig Seton writes).

Years of uncertainty have surrounded the plan and, although the plan is now being considered by the Devon County Council, the inquiry is being held for a third time.

The plan, which was originally intended as part of the South West Water Authority's strategy up to the year 2011, was first rejected by the public in 1971.

The public inquiry, at Okehampton, was ordered by Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for the Environment. Although he now accepts that the reservoir should be at Roadford, he has asked that its size should be reconsidered and that is the only issue now to be decided.

At yesterday's hearing, however, Mr Peter Mills, Conservative MP for West Devon, asked the inquiry inspector to recommend that the reservoir should not be on valuable farmland. The Dartmoor Preservation Society is keeping a watching brief.

Southend cells for skinhead

A new approach to sentencing Bank holiday trouble makers was adopted by Southend magistrates yesterday. Instead of being fined heavily or sent to prison one young London skinhead was ordered to stay in the local police cells until Saturday to give him time to reflect on his behaviour.

Gary Guymer, aged 17, unemployed, of Nelson Road, Clapham Common, who gave Nazi salutes on the seafront last Easter Monday, pleaded guilty to threatening behaviour.

Playing boy was hanged by chain

An accidental death verdict was recorded at an inquest at Hoxsey yesterday in Jeffrey, aged 14, of Burford Gardens, Palmer's Green, London, who hanged himself with a chain attached to a loft ladder while playing.

Prince to dive again

The Prince of Wales will make two dives next week, making a total of 10, to the Tudor warship Mary Rose which sank off Southsea, Hampshire, in 1545. He will be accompanied by the former King Constantine of Greece who has also dived on the wreck before.

The Prince's visit coincides with the start of a month's archaeological excavation by 20 volunteer divers.

ITV pays £4.5m for 'Superman'

Independent television is buying the first two Superman films for £4.5m (about £2,250,000) each. They will be screened next year in a package of six box office successes.

Jaws set a record commercial television of 23 million and *Encounters of the Third Kind* was seen by 15,500,000 viewers at Christmas. The independent channel also has *Star Wars* and *Jaws II* in its line-up.

Wheelchair boy dies in river

A handicapped boy drowned yesterday after his wheelchair slipped into the River Trent at Scunthorpe, near Nottingham. The body of the boy, who was not named, was recovered, still in the wheelchair, from 10ft of water by a team of police frogmen. Police are investigating how the tragedy happened.

Orkney bells on sea voyage

The three bells of Orkney's 800-year-old Cathedral of St Magnus have been shipped to the mainland for restoration after being lowered 90ft from the tower.

The two smaller bells were cast in Edinburgh in 1528. The largest, which weighs 1,420lb, was cast in Amsterdam in 1682. The restoration work will be carried out by the foundry firm John Taylor of Loughborough (Leicester).

Research jobs saved

Two of Britain's top agricultural research stations, due to be closed or phased down, have been spared, but 110 jobs will still go at the Animal Breeding Research Organisation at Edinburgh and 47 at the Long Ashton Research Station in Bristol. Originally 250 jobs were to go.

Airlift for seaman

A Chinese seaman with a head injury was airlifted to hospital in Canterbury by helicopter yesterday after an incident on board a Panamanian refrigeration ship in the Channel.

Labour designs a wage deal for all workers

From Paul Routledge, Labour Editor, Perth

A deal on wage bargaining designed to make Labour's general election manifesto more attractive to the political middle ground is taking shape in talks between party leaders and the TUC.

Progress between the two wings of the Labour movement on a "national economic assessment" that would affect pay claims was disclosed yesterday after the Scottish TUC judged the issue of income policy during the economic debate.

The conference went on to approve its traditional stance of opposition to incomes policies. Delegates overwhelmingly approved a resolution tabled by the left-wing led Technical Administrative, and Supervisory section of the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers that argued against wage controls, but moderate members of the TUC General Council were last night arguing privately that this formal policy decision by the STUC would not halt the talks with the Labour Party at national level.

Mr David Bassett, chairman of the TUC economic committee, argued that it was essential to achieve flexible understanding on wages with a prospective Labour government to meet the requirements of different groups of workers within the framework of a nationally negotiated economic policy.

The main elements of such a deal now under discussion are: An extension of the principle of pay indexation - already operating for the firemen - in the public sector so that the pay of key workers is tied to salary movement in private industry.

Greater stress on comparability on wages between government employees and the private sector, possibly by means of a Clegg comparability commission abolished by Mrs Thatcher.

Those divisions came out in public yesterday at the Scottish TUC conference at Perth as Mr Sidney Weighell, general secretary of the National Union of Railwaymen, insisted that Labour's economic strategy must encompass wages.

Delegates unanimously endorsed the 15-point alternative economic strategy which Mr Weighell said would not command the confidence of the electorate unless it included wages. "You will not deserve to be believed, and you will not get power either," he said. The NUR leader was supported by Mr Alan Tiffin, general secretary-elect of the Union of Communication Workers, who told the conference: "You know as well as I do there is no such thing as free collective bargaining."

The STUC condemned government policies on the economy, "which are destroying large sections of industry, crippling communities and impoverishing millions of people" and called for the early return of a Labour government committed to the alternative economic strategy.

That strategy would involve capital exports; planning, further nationalisation, and an extension of the National Enterprise Board; immediate and substantial reductions in public borrowing; investment in housing, railways, the health service and inner cities; import controls; help for manufacturing industry using the profits of North Sea oil, reduced arms spending, a wealth tax and cheaper energy for industry.

others that we have not yet achieved.

Mr Bassett, who is strongly influencing talks aimed at reaching an agreement for an early election manifesto, added: "The essential thing is to build up an understanding which allows negotiators the flexibility they need to solve their individual needs while taking account of the agreed national economic assessment."

Failure to do this and to attempt to introduce a rigid incomes policy would, as it has always done, blow up in the faces of the government and the trade unions after two years."

Those moves towards an incomes policy have attracted hostility from the left. In an unpublished clash during the TUC economic committee meeting two weeks ago, Mr Ken Gill, Communist leader of the engineering white collar workers, accused moderate unions of working towards a wage restraint programme in defiance of the TUC's official policy of free collective bargaining.

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Engineers from Ogle Design, Letchworth, converting a Range Rover to carry the Pope during his visit. The vehicle is one of two to be fitted with bullet-proof windows and armour plating, and will be used in the procession to accompany the six-wheeled Popemobile.

Police investigate burning of papal dais

Police are investigating a fire which yesterday destroyed a specially constructed dais in Pontcanna Fields, Cardiff from which the Pope was to have addressed an expected 350,000 people on the last day of his visit to Britain (Tim Jones writes).

Three youths were seen running away from the dais which had almost been completed at a cost of £115,000. Yesterday, forensic scientists were sifting through the embers. Until the attack security patrols had guarded the structure until the late evening, but now a 24-hour guard will be mounted as it is rebuilt.

Mr John Mumford, groundsmen at the fields said: "There was damage to the dais last week. Someone tried putting tar on the panels and tried to light fires near it."

Det Chief Supt Don Carsley, head of the South Wales CID said: "We are treating this as an act of criminal damage and would like to interview the three youths who were seen running away."

Cardiff has a large Roman Catholic community which is fully integrated into its society and there have been few public misgivings about the papal visit.

Doubts still remained yesterday whether Harlech Television would be able to proceed with its ambitious plans to cover the event after the refusal by members of the association of Cinematograph Television and Allied Technicians to complete identity forms as requested by the church authorities.

Dispute over Salerno mutiny

New challenge to ministry's version of events

By Philip Webster, Political Reporter

The Ministry of Defence was challenged yesterday over its version of wartime events almost 40 years ago which it issued with its recent decision not to grant a pardon to 189 British soldiers convicted of mutiny at Salerno, Italy, in 1943.

Controversy over the men's case has been revived since a BBC television documentary in February highlighted their plight. They were part of a contingent of 1,500 of General Montgomery's 8th Army troops brought from North Africa as reinforcements to assist the 46th and 56th Divisions in the crucial battle at Salerno for a foothold on the Italian mainland.

The television programme alleged that the men had been recovering from wounds suffered in Sicily and had been promised a return to their own units, a promise which was broken. They admitted disobeying a senior officer but denied it was mutiny.

The case was raised with the Ministry of Defence by MPs after the programme was screened. Mr Jerry Wiggin, Under Secretary of State for the Armed Forces, concluded in a letter to Mr Alfred Morris, Labour MP for Manchester, Wythenshawe, earlier this month that, after research by officials, there were no grounds for reopening the case.

In an account of the events Mr Wiggin said there was nothing in the contemporary proceedings of the trial or in official records held by the Ministry to suggest that the men were misled about their eventual destination, and that no evidence had been brought forward that any of those convicted were unfit to fight.

Yesterday, however, those and other conclusions of Mr Wiggin's letter were challenged in letters sent to the Ministry by Mr Morris from Mr Alan Patient, producer of the BBC documentary, and Lee, who was the main prosecution witness at the court martial, had stated that only he and two other officers knew their destination, and that nobody else was to be told.

Mr Patient suggests that the ministry documents about the despatch of the reinforcements are "possibly suspect."

On the vital point concerning injuries, Mr Patient again quotes Captain Lee, who said on film: "We don't know what orders were given to the commandant of the 155th transport camp (from where the reinforcements were drafted) and therefore whether he got a little windy possibly, and if he did he perhaps had not got 1500 people in his camp and therefore people were then drafted from the hospitals and, as I said, ... came from the convalescent home."

Mr Patient said that Captain Lee was himself so unable to fight that he had to report sick at Salerno.

Most crucial of all, Mr Patient says, Captain A. G. Gillingham, Kent, who was a young Royal Marine in HMS Scylla, one of the ships that took the men to Salerno.

Mr Patient says that the soldiers had been treacherously let down by the authorities, says they were "silhouettes of men" suffering from shell-shock and illness.

"We on the ship were completely amazed at the state of those troops and to a man we knew they would never be any good as a fighting force," Mr Patient says.

Mr Patient says there is ample evidence that the men were told they were going back to their own units; and the Ministry of Defence was implying that the 30 witnesses he had found, 23 of whom were mutineers, and six on the same draft of 1,500 reinforcements, were not telling the truth.

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Tocsin sounds for the barn owl

By Tony Samson

The barn owl is one of nature's emblematic when most people think about it, at all, something very like a barn owl is probably what they see.

More's the pity, then, that the World Wildlife Fund should be sounding the tocsin for this of all species with the announcement that its numbers are decreasing "at an alarming rate in Britain and much of Europe" with a population crash imminent if not inevitable.

Not so coincidentally, the RSPB (RSPB) has launched a nest-box scheme for barn owls. "Undoubtedly one of the underlying causes of their disappearance is that many traditional nest sites in old trees and old buildings have been lost," the society writes. "Brick and timber barns are being replaced by modern steel-framed structures."

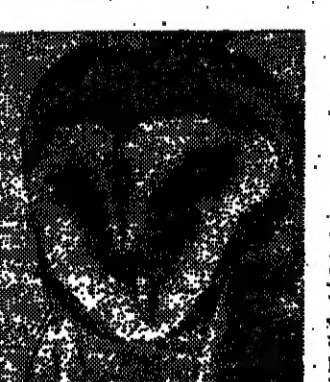
Statistics are incomplete but a survey completed in the early 1970s suggest that the number of barn owls in Britain might have halved in 40 years. Later studies have shown the rate of loss accelerating in the past decade or so. Intensive farming and the use of pesticides are also blamed for the decline.

Dr Ian Taylor of the Department of Forestry and Natural Resources at Edinburgh University, sees the trend to monoculture cereal production, the removal of hedges and the reclamation of rough ground and wetlands as contributing to a further loss of habitat.

His studies have also uncovered a curious relationship between habitat and mortality. "Mortality of adults seems to occur mostly in winter coinciding with prolonged periods of deep snow cover," he says.

The rate of mortality seemed to be related to climate "so that it falls most highly on the birds on sheepwalk, and much less on the birds on lowland farms".

Dr Taylor thinks lowland areas are probably more promising for nest-site schemes, and he suggests that the large plastic drums



Barn owl: loss of habitat is threatening its existence.

available on most farms might make suitable nest boxes. Old barrels and packing cases would also be useful, according to the RSPB, which offer advice and instructions for installing them.

In 1976 there were thought to be between 4,500 and 9,000 pairs of barn owls in the British Isles. Most farmers, who in the past have welcomed the birds as natural agents of pest control, would probably consider these figures as optimistic as they are vague.

An irony of the nest-site scheme is that those who participate in it could inadvertently be breaking the law.

"The barn owl is included on Schedule 1 of the Protection of Birds Act," the RSPB says. "This means that both the bird and its eggs are specially protected by law, and if you intend to visit your nest boxes, you must obtain a special government permit."

"If you see that the box is occupied early in the breeding season, it is probably best to watch from a safe distance, thus avoiding disturbing the birds and the needs to become involved in such legalities."

Details of the scheme are available from RSPB, 10 Richmond Road, Exeter, Devon EX4 4JA.

Shop fined over leopard skin coat

From Our Correspondent Manchester

Animal lovers are launching a national campaign to stop illegal trading in furs after the successful prosecution yesterday of a fur shop for trying to sell a leopard skin coat.

The coat, priced at £3,999, was seen in the window of Raimond Furs, King Street, Manchester, by a member of the Protection and Conservation of Animals and Plant-life group (PCAP).

Mr Daniel Lindsay, the group's European secretary, posed as a potential customer and got a written estimate of the coat's price from a shop assistant.

The estimate was used in evidence in yesterday's private prosecution brought by the group against the Bankruptcy Fur Company, the shop's owners.

Mr Brian Woodhams, for the prosecution, told Liverpool magistrates: "People in this country and throughout the world are desperately concerned about the wholesale slaughter and destruction of animals whose extinction will be forever. This trade is a further step towards the total annihilation of endangered species."

The company admitted the offence and received a fine of £750, the biggest to be imposed under the Endangered Species Act, 1976.

Mr Stephen Fox, for the company, said an administrative error left the firm open to prosecution. "This coat existed before the 1976 Act and it was offered for sale without a licence. But this was not a conspiracy to get round the act, to flout the law nor to endanger any animals."

Mr Lindsay said that the case allowed his 5,000 members in Britain to launch a national campaign to stop the sale of all coats made from the skins of endangered animals.

He said: "Most in danger are the big cats - the leopard, tiger and panther."

"Many skins are smuggled into Britain and made up into coats for sale here and for export to Europe. But now our members will be calling at fur shops in Britain to make sure that any coats made from protected species have the necessary documents for sale."

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Weathersal 20mm		Aluminium with Plastic Thermal Break	2.9	193%
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Everest 20mm		Aluminium with Plastic Thermal Break	3.3	170%
Anglian* 9.5mm		Aluminium	3.7	151%

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APRIL 27/82

Pyro Washington: snags in Argentine plan

FALKLAND

Mr. Francis, the Secretary of State for the Falkland Islands, is going to Washington on Thursday to discuss the future of the islands with the Prime Minister, Mrs. Margaret Thatcher. The Prime Minister is expected to announce the Government's proposals for the islands during the Commons debate on the Falkland Islands Bill.

Mr. Francis said he could not say whether the Government would be able to secure the islands' future, but he said he was confident that the Government would be able to secure the islands' future.

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fully informed, when he has been able to get more details. Mr. Foot has heard what I indicated a moment ago. We regard this as a stage in the negotiating process which must now be continued.

We are examining the proposals very closely and shall seek to put forward our own proposals, I hope to Mr. Haig.

With that in mind, the Foreign Secretary is going to Washington on Thursday.

Mr. Foot: When will this report to the House again on the matter? I hope that in these discussions she will be taking into full account the proposals by Mr. Denis Healey about involvement of the United Nations in this matter.

Apart from the inherent justice of our case, a major source of strength has been the fact that this country has been acting in conformity with the United Nations and in pursuance of Resolution 2062.

If she and the Government were to follow up Mr. Healey's proposals, it would be an alternative to the specific proposals from the Argentine and make sure that we continue to act in full conformity with the United Nations and in pursuance of Resolution 2062.

Mrs. Thatcher: I do not think it is right to go to the House before the Foreign Secretary has seen Mr. Haig in Washington.

Among the many problems which the Argentine proposals present is that they fail to provide that the Falkland Islands should be able to determine their own destiny, and the House has always said that the wishes of the islanders are paramount.

On Mr. Healey's proposals, about United Nations administration, we are in the process of one negotiation through Mr. Haig and it would be better not to get into a negotiation which would be a step forward with that.

I accept that we are trying to secure the implementation of Resolution 2062 which is clear but of course we also have rights under Article 51 of the Charter on self-defence.

Mr. Foot: I certainly wish Mr. Francis to go to the House on this matter. I am not at all certain that it is not necessary for further reports to be made to the House on this matter.

These matters are fully discussed in other places. Therefore there ought to be constant and persistent reports to the House of Commons.

Mrs. Thatcher: It is not one's intention to hold back any information in any way. But Mr. Foot and other MPs have been oversteering what while House of Commons is difficult to get full details to the House.

I have indicated one important respect in which the Argentine proposals are different from the objectives of the United Nations, I think, almost every single person in this House.

I am here every Tuesday and want his programme for dealing with falling rolls to involve the islanders, and the Government recognises the community and educational importance of village schools.

Sir Keith Joseph: Yes, emphatically. My colleagues and I take the most intense care to take all social, as well as educational and financial aspects into account when making decisions. But the pace of the fall in the school population, particularly in the primary phase, has accelerated sharply in recent years.

Mr. Patrick Cormack (South-West Staffordshire, C): Will he pay particular attention to the proposals affecting truly rural village schools? In view of the vast number of village schools that have been closed in Staffordshire, will he pay particular care to proposals in this country?

Sir Keith Joseph: This is the first part of his question. Certainly in Staffordshire, but no more than any action in any other country. My colleagues and I take the most intense care to take all social, as well as educational and financial aspects into account when making decisions.

Help MHA give elderly people the chance to live independently in new Sheltered Housing. Help ensure the Extra-care which MHA will bring to those residents who grow more frail; the Extra-care that encourages them to remain as independent as possible, while being looked after with the same degree of love and care that already exists in 35 MHA Homes throughout Britain.

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METHODIST HOMES FOR THE AGED

Thursday and will make a much fuller statement as often as we possibly can.

Mr. Norman St. John-Stevens (Chelmsford, C): Her handling of the Falklands crisis with a combination of firmness and diplomacy has commanded the support of the vast majority of MPs.

Her declaration this afternoon, despite the difficulties or any shortcomings in the present proposals, is a resolute pursuit of a diplomatic solution to the crisis which would have the full support of most MPs.

Mrs. Thatcher: I am grateful. We do remain committed to seeking a diplomatic solution, if one can possibly be found that is acceptable.

Mr. David Steel, Leader of the Liberal Party, (Roxburgh, Selkirk and Peebles, L): She knows that there is all-party support for her determination to secure the removal of the Argentines from the islands and to secure the implementation of the Security Council resolution and to re-establish conditions in which the future of the islands can be determined in the long term.

But would she refrain from making the House as a whole aware of her phrase about the paramountcy of the wishes of the islanders? (Interruptions) The islanders' wishes and the long-term issue is one for this House to resolve.

Mrs. Thatcher: The House of Commons, in exercising its duty, has always said that the wishes of the islanders are paramount.

Many, many previous negotiations have been on the basis that the Argentine wanted what it called "decisions" which has a particular meaning under the United Nations terms, but they have not been able or willing to grant self-determination to the islanders.

Mr. Stanley Newman (Harlow, Lab): Would it not be to her advantage to involve the United Nations more deeply, particularly in the matter of the Falkland Islands? It is a matter of course, I am always there to see MPs on these important issues.

Mr. John Troward (Bridlington, C): Despite the recent proposal, which has widespread support in the country for the stance she is taking to ensure that dictators cannot keep by aggression what they failed to keep by negotiation.

In view of the Argentine record on human rights, the suggestion of the Argentine to allow police into the islands is not acceptable and could lead to intimidation of the islanders.

Mrs. Thatcher: He has enunciated an important principle, not only that the people of the Falkland Islands but for the people of many other territories, who may be invaded with unprovoked aggression, that they should be able to defend themselves.

With regard to police, there were only two police on the islands, and that was for the purpose of dealing with the schools curriculum.

Mr. Boyson: I do not believe that the department has a moral responsibility on this. Last year, the Government made certain books that were available in libraries and in general just to be for teachers only.

When one reads in one of these books, which I can quote from, "Incest is not particularly uncommon, especially between sisters and brothers; it can be a loving sexual relationship", it is clear that we should be exercising discretion.

The same book actually talks about bestiality without any reservation whatsoever.

Mr. Malcolm Morrison (Liverpool, Lab): Would he be so good as to assure that parents will have the right to withdraw their children from such lessons if they see fit?

Mr. Boyson: Consideration was given when the 1980 Bill was going through, as to whether parents have, as in religious education, the right to withdraw their children from such lessons if they see fit.

Mr. Rhodes Boyson, Under Secretary of State for Education and Science, said:

Mr. Neil Kinnock, chief Opposition spokesman on education, said that substantial numbers of education authorities had communicated the fact that they were prepared to find ways of affording more than the 4 per cent already offered. The threatened uproar over the issue could have been avoided if they had been left to their own devices.

In the event of the arbitrator making a recommendation (the asked), will the Government provide funds to enable teachers to be paid what the arbitrator recommends?

Mr. Boyson: The money to be paid to local authorities for extra-curricular activities should not be provided and any offer must be within that.

Parental rights over sex lessons



Stevens: Majority support

Jenkins: Unrushed decisions

with both parties to the negotiations. It is in our interests that we should have that credibility but we all know that the United States, and ourselves, are democracies.

Mr. Roy Jenkins (Glasgow, Hillhead, SDP): Will she, in view of the strong all-party support which the Government has rightly received during the past 2½ weeks, bear in mind that she will be expected to take future decisions in an equally non-party way, and this demands more than merely asking the Prime Minister's permission?

Mr. Cecil Parkinson (Leicester, Conservative Party): Will she seriously consider the proposal made by Mr. James Callaghan (Cardiff, South-East, Lab)?

Mrs. Thatcher: I must confess, I had expected a more fundamental point from Mr. Parkinson. Mr. Foot, the Leader of the Opposition, on the last occasion this came up, said: "I happen to believe rightly that the Government should not keep by aggression what they failed to keep by negotiation."

Mr. John Troward (Bridlington, C): Despite the recent proposal, which has widespread support in the country for the stance she is taking to ensure that dictators cannot keep by aggression what they failed to keep by negotiation.

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Parental rights over sex lessons

Practical slant in curriculum for all pupils

There was a strong case for a greater practical slant in the curriculum for all pupils in the last two years of compulsory education. The less academically proficient pupils were not necessarily best served by a diluted form of the traditional curriculum.

Mr. Kenneth Clarke, Secretary of State for Education and Science, said:

Mr. Neil Macfarlane, Minister for Sport, said in written reply: In present circumstances I would urge British sporting bodies not to complete any bilateral fixtures against the Argentine.

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Silkin condemns Employment Bill and promises to repeal it

TRADE UNIONS

By the time the Employment Bill had completed its passage through the Commons more than 135 hours would have been spent debating it, Mr. John Silkin, Lord President of the Council and Leader of the House, said when he moved a timetable motion on the Bill.

The motion provided that the standing committee stage of the Bill should be completed on or before April 22 and that the report stage and third reading be completed in two days, ending at 7 pm on the second day.

He said the Bill provided an appropriate legal framework to maintain a balance between trade union immunity to legislation and obligation to it.

Although it had been described as controversial as it touched upon the closed shop, immunity of trade union funds and the determination of trades disputes, he still believed it to be a modest measure in size and purpose.

The violence of the reaction to it said nothing about whether it was a good or bad law, but it was an indication of the mental attitude of those who had for decades enjoyed certain privileges and saw them threatened.

There was a degree of other-worldliness about the timetable motion debates and he anticipated that by the end of this one the House would be knee deep in the details of the Bill.

In a further reply, he said the Government was not aware of the difficulties of securing legislation there came a time when a balance had to be struck between the need for a reasonable consideration of outstanding and important aspects of the Bill.

There were important issues which the Government was determined to deal with. The union labour only requirement in contracts which was an oblique form of the closed shop, the bringing of industrial disputes into line with the immunities for trade union officials, and the definition of a trade dispute and its consequent immunity from legal action.

The Bill and these considerations could not be lost in a quagmire of verbosity. The purpose of the motion was to ensure that the passage of the Bill was expedited so that the remaining important clauses could be properly debated.

Mr. Cyril Smith (Rochdale, Lab) said that the Government's consideration had been given to the proposal that timetable motions should be introduced at the start of a Bill's proceedings.

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He said that the Government was not aware of the difficulties of securing legislation there came a time when a balance had to be struck between the need for a reasonable consideration of outstanding and important aspects of the Bill.

Mr. John Silkin, Opposition spokesman on the House of Commons affairs (Leeds, West, Lab), said that progress on the Bill had been fast. The slower progress made on the Bill within the parliamentary rules the better because it was the worst Bill to come before the House since the Industrial Relations Act, 1971, which it surpassed both in evil and in sheer division and contention.

The Secretary of State for Employment, Mr. Norman Tebbit, who was the architect, had clearly in mind what he wanted — to go back to the Taff Vale decision. The Opposition would resist the motion and the Bill. When the time came it would go into the dustbin of history as the 1971 Act had in its turn.

This was one of the most divisive Bills one could possibly have. At a time when the Government was talking about national unity, to bring in a Bill like this, to carry on with it, and to see that it went through against the wishes of the Opposition and at least half the population, possibly more, was to make a mockery of the word.

Mr. Tebbit: Mr. Silkin overstated it when he said that the wishes of the Opposition were to be resisted. After all, we had a majority of 106. That included several or parts of several of the opposition parties (Conservative laughter).

Mr. Silkin: There is only one Opposition, as Mr. Tebbit knows perfectly well. (Renewed laughter).

Mr. Reginald Prentice (Dewsbury, Lab) said that the trade union movement had been short of the democratic standards one was entitled to expect of it these days. If a cross-section of genuine rank-and-file unionists were consulted, they would give overwhelming support to this Bill.

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he would have been moving, but he would vote for it on merit. But it was not his job to resist the Bill procedurally through the House.

Whilst the Government were getting it through, he would vote for the Bill, but he was not prepared to vote for the guillotine, which was merely a procedural mechanism to get it through. He would vote against the motion before the House.

Mr. Tebbit: The Bill would not improve industrial relations and would harm them. The SDP wanted to see trade union reform in the belief that trade unions should not regard themselves as being above and beyond the law. They were a strike or a balance between a trade union's obligations and responsibilities and the question of its immunity.

The timetable motion would prevent discussion of issues which MPs had hoped to consider, and the SDP would associate itself with the official Opposition and resist the motion.

Mr. Ian Mearns (Tower Hamlets, Bethnal Green and Bow, Lab) said that Mr. Tebbit, one of the Prime Minister's strong arm boys, was looking forward with slavering appetite to the wildly enthusiastic reception he expected to get when he addressed the Conservative Party conference on the Bill in the autumn.

His bet was that the Secretary of State had already bought a sheep-watch so that he could stand on the length of the guillotine he hoped to get on that occasion. If he

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FALKLAND CRISIS

Pym steers clear of force at Brussels

By Murray, Brussels, April 20

The Foreign Secretary, Mr. Pym, has been clear in his statement that the United Kingdom is seeking to bring the maximum pressure to bear on the Argentine junta and that it was prepared to do everything to achieve a peaceful solution if this were possible.

If he did not seek support for any eventual British military action, he left his fellow ministers in no doubt about British resolve not to flinch from doing so, if it believed this was the only way of ensuring that the interests of the islanders were protected.

The British Cabinet decision had not been taken when the Foreign Minister met, but Mr Pym was able to warn that there might well be very rough waters ahead before the dispute was settled. He was therefore asking for complete solidarity of the Community.

The short statement at the end of the meeting gave the solidarity and went on to confirm the EEC's desire to see United Nations Security Council Resolution 502 demanding the withdrawal of Argentine forces from the Falklands — put into operation.

The statement ended by saying the ministers were anxious for the affair to have a peaceful solution. It praised the efforts of Mr Haig to find such a solution and supported his work.

The heavy emphasis in the short statement on the peaceful solution is a pointer to the fact that Britain's partners are less than happy about any suggestion that Britain should go to war. Britain is not prepared to give any undertaking to anyone that it will not go into action.

A British source said before the meeting that it would negate the point of sending the task force if there were any doubts about it being used if necessary. He said Britain was not asking its partners for a blank cheque, but Mr Pym did want to make it clear how determined the Government was.

It was Mr Pym's first meeting with his fellow EEC Foreign Ministers and he sought it in order to give his thanks for the swift way in which the trade embargo had been applied. He also wanted to show the British was anxious to consult its partners about the actions it was taking.

His mission was seen as sufficiently important for the British Cabinet meeting, which was to discuss the American proposals, to be postponed until he returned from Brussels.

Mr Pym emphasized in his long explanation of the

MPs' snaps may yield landing site

By Anthony Bevins

Military intelligence yesterday called an MP to the Ministry of Defence so that they could examine photographs and other material gathered during a parliamentary visit to the Falkland Islands last September.

Mr Eric Ogden, Social Democratic MP for Liverpool, West Derby, and Mr Michael Sherby, Conservative MP for Uxbridge, visited the islands under the sponsorship of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association.

Mr Ogden said yesterday that he had gone on the trip at the request of a Foreign Office minister of state, "to reassure the islanders of Britain's continuing interest and support, and to ascertain their views on future talks with Argentina".

He had received a call from the Ministry of Defence last week, expressing an interest in any photographs he might have taken of the islands.

Mr Ogden said: "We were taken on a coast-hopping trip in a Beaver seaplane and took many photographs of the bays, beaches, headlands and settlements from the air. It seems that penguins and invaders like the same kind of beaches."

He added that it was quite fascinating, in the light of the current crisis and with the task force heading south, to look at the photographs of possible invasion sites on the islands.

Mr Ogden has been told by the ministry that his "items" would be carefully examined and officials would let him know "if any of them could be of use to the intelligence people".

The Liverpool MP also stated that the Falkland Islands Office in London had also been asked for contacts who might have maps and photographs which could be of intelligence interest for invading forces.

Shadow fleet

The Royal Navy has now requisitioned or chartered 35 civilian ships "to support and augment" the Falkland Islands task force. The official list, issued by the Defence Ministry, shows they include 19 tankers, cruise ships, cargo vessels, trawlers and tugs.

REQUISITIONED

P & O liner Canberra (44,807 tons), troop carrier and hospital ship; P & O roll-on, roll-off cargo ship, Elna (5,433), transporting armoured vehicles; P & O schools cruise ship Uganda (16,907) hospital ship. All are at sea.

Tugs: Salvageman (1,598), Irishman (686), Yorkshireman (686). All belong to United Towing and all are at sea.

Trawlers, fitted as mine-sweepers with Royal Navy crews: Northalla (1,238), Farnella (1,207), Junella (1,615), Cordelia (1,238). All belong to J. Marr Ltd of Hull, and are at sea, with the exception of Farnella which is at Hull. Pict (1,478), a trawler which will act as support ship, belonging to British United Trawlers, is also at sea.

Cargo vessels for transport of equipment: Sienra Seaspeed, North Sea support ship belonging to Sienra UK, (6,061) at sea; P & O roll-on, roll-off ferry Norland (12,988) now loading at Hull; Townsend Thoresen's Europa ferry (4,180) loading at Southampton; Finroer Norwegian freighter (21,267) at sea; Cunard's Atlantic Conveyor, roll-on roll-off ship (14,945) is at Devonport.

CHARTERED

Tankers: Esk (15,642), Tamar (15,642), Tay (15,650), Test (16,653). (All owned by BP and at sea). The BP Test, of similar tonnage, is in Loch Strin, and BP Dart is at Portland being fitted out. Esso Fawley (11,064), BP Wye (15,649), BP Avon (15,540), G.A. Walker, owned by Canadian Pacific (18,744). All are at sea. Shell Burma (19,763), BP IV (13,271), BP (13,252), Swedish-owned Cortina (8,499), Lumetta, owned by Cunard (14,925), Ironman — no details of ownership supplied — (3,623), Fort Toronto, owned by Canadian Pacific (19,982) freshwater tanker.



H2 in the lead as landing craft from HMS Hermes exercise in the Atlantic

Navy may well rue sale of lethal Darts

By Henry Stanhope, Defence Correspondent

Britain could soon regret its decision to sell the Sea Dart guided missile to Argentina if fighting breaks out between the two navies, still separated by about 2,000 miles in the South Atlantic.

Not only is Sea Dart an effective long-range, anti-aircraft weapon designed to pick off hostile intruders of one's air space at sea; but it is also capable of crippling enemy ships.

Many experts at the Ministry of Defence believe that Sea Dart and the Type-42 destroyers which are designed to carry it, should never have been supplied to the Argentines — who remain the only other navy to have them.

Travelling at twice the speed of sound, Sea Dart is guided by radar to its target aircraft, which it can attack at high or medium altitude and at distances well in excess of the published range of 25 miles or so.

But it can also be directed to plunge down from a great height on to other ships, powered by its ramjet engine to hit the deck or superstructure with disabling force.

Trials conducted by its makers, British Aerospace Dynamics, are said to have demonstrated Sea Dart's ability to strike with such kinetic energy that, even without a warhead, the missile smashed through up to seven decks of a target vessel.

Argentina has two Type-42 destroyers, the 4,100-ton sister ships Hercules and Santissima Trinidad, the first of which was built by Vickers in Barrow-in-Furness, the second in South America. Ironically, British teams have been helping the Argentines to introduce the complex missile system to the Argentine Navy's conscript sailors.

Fortunately for the Royal Navy, the Argentines have not had much time to develop their skills with the missile — which according to British industry sources demands a trained operator. The number of missiles supplied so far is limited and an inexperienced crew could expend their arsenal without inflicting lethal damage. No missile is 100 per cent effective.

The Royal Navy's task force has the aircraft carrier Invincible and three Type 42 destroyers, the Sheffield, the Glasgow and the Coventry, all of which have a full

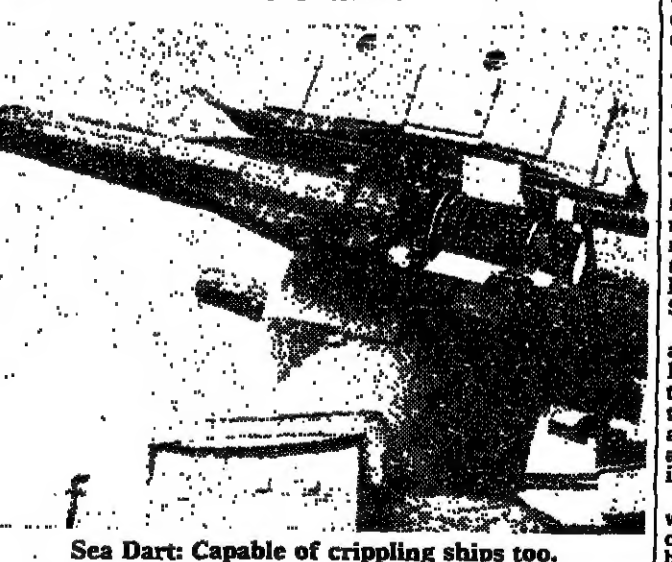
However, it could well lose a ship on doing so. If that ship were a carrier like the Invincible or the Hermes, the loss of life and expensive investment (more than £200m in the Invincible with its aircraft and weapons) would be considerable.

Even a crippling blow would be a humiliating reverse for the fleet at a time when it needs to prove its value to a Government which is not without its doubters.

Britain will not rule the waves in the South Atlantic as easily as many armchair strategists assume.

Gaston Thorn Hurt

Brussels. — Mr Gaston Thorn, the President of the European Commission, was slightly injured when his car was in collision with a bus in Brussels. He received only bruises.



Sea Dart: Capable of crippling ships too.

IN SUMMARY

Falangists march for Gibraltar

About 20,000 people marched in a right-wing demonstration through Madrid to show support for the Argentine takeover of the Falkland Islands and demand the return of Gibraltar to Spain (our Madrid correspondent writes).

The word "recession" has become a part of daily conversation and it is calculated that it will last nine to 12 months here. Some 61 Chilean industrial enterprises went bankrupt last month, and this figure brings the total of bankruptcies for the first quarter of 1982 to 124. In 1981, 431 business went bankrupt.

The invasion of the Falkland Islands has made Chileans forget for a few days that the country is going through a very difficult financial situation. But they have suddenly become aware of the harsh economic reality. Chilean bankers who approach the financial markets in search of loans are confronted with unexpected difficulties. Doors that were open before are now closed. Some financiers have been refused loans, while others are granted much smaller sums than they were requesting.

While last year an average of \$243m (£137m) flowed into the country every month, only \$114m has been obtained by Chile in the first two months of this year.

There also an evident lack

Socialists want UN peace force

Socialist members of the European Parliament are calling for a United Nations peacekeeping force to be set up in the Falklands.

A resolution tabled by Mrs Barbara Castle, the Labour leader in Strasbourg, also calls for a halt to the progress of the British naval task force and the simultaneous withdrawal of the Argentine invasion force.

But the move, one of a series of resolutions being hastily prepared for an emergency debate on the crisis today, has already upset Conservative representatives.

Mr Adam Ferguson, MEP for Strathclyde West, the Conservative spokesman, said his colleagues would not back any resolution which could be interpreted as calling on Britain to retreat.

Defence lesson for Britain

The Falklands crisis has made a review of the Government's defence priorities necessary, Dr David Owen, the SDP's parliamentary leader, said last night (Henry Stanhope writes).

Speaking in Chichester after visiting Portsmouth Dockyard, he acknowledged that Britain would not have to shape the Royal Navy around the need to maintain a garrison on the disputed islands.

The real lesson, however, was that Britain's main contribution to Nato should be to the alliance's maritime strategy. The Government's folly had been in giving a higher priority to land forces.

The crisis had demonstrated the power and flexibility of nuclear-powered submarines.

Mr Buenos Aires: Mr Tony Prime, one of three British journalists held by the Argentine authorities, believed to have been questioned by a Federal Court judge on Monday over allegations that he had been spying (Christopher Thomas writes).

A Prime photographer with The Observer is said to have been questioned for three hours in Ushuaia in the south of the country. Mr Simon Winchester of The Sunday Times and Mr Ian Mather of The Observer were expected to be questioned yesterday or today.

RAF PUTS BIRDS IN A FLAP

The peace and quiet of Cape Wrath will be shattered this week when the recently converted RAF Vulcan bombers begin target practice on the tiny island of Garve, less than half a mile from one of the biggest seabird colonies in Britain (our Scottish Correspondent writes).

The bombers are using live 1,000lb bombs and the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds is worried about disturbances to nesting puffins, gulls, fulmars and kittiwakes. An RAF spokesman said yesterday that the Ministry of Defence usually tried to avoid bombing on the Cape Wrath range during the nesting season. The society would like to see a moratorium on exercises with live ammunition between mid-April and early July.

The Ministry of Defence yesterday described the exercises as "critical" in view of the Falklands crisis.

UN's peace blueprints ready

From Zoriana Pysarskiy New York, April 19

There is an abundance of ideas being floated in London, Buenos Aires and Washington concerning a United Nations role in the Falklands settlement.

High-level United Nations officials, inspired by thoughts that the possibilities are endless, have drawn up no fewer than 15 blueprints in case an international organization should be called upon to save the day. They claim that none of the parties has requested the effort, although within some political circles the United Nations is being promoted as a means for giving two politically threatened governments a graceful way out.

The ideas being most widely circulated are:

Peace-keeping forces — Given the United Nations' expertise in this area and its current stationing of its forces in Lebanon, the Golan Heights and Cyprus, this is the idea that first came to mind soon after the Argentine invasion.

Direct administration — The only precedent here is probably a rather disquieting one for Britain. It involves the disputed territory of New Guinea, now known as West Irian. In 1962 the Dutch Government was persuaded to hand over administration to the United Nations. The next year the Indonesian authorities assumed control and in 1963, without a referendum, declared that the inhabitants wished to remain under Jakarta's control.

Trusteeship — This would leave Britain as the administering power over the islands in trust with the United Nations, which in turn would make certain the needs of the islanders were well served. Of all the United Nations possibilities this is considered the most advantageous to the British Government since the system would give priority to the wishes of the islanders. Supervision (United Nations) under a multinational

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OVERSEAS NEWS

'Chicago boys' blamed

Chile's economy in grip of recession

As the political and economic problems facing Chile intensified, the entire Cabinet of President Augusto Pinochet resigned on Monday. An official communiqué said that the President did not intend to change his economic policies or to devalue the peso. Florencia Varas reports from Santiago on economic difficulties.

The great hopes for economic recovery endangered by the military regime headed by President Pinochet and his economic team of "Chicago boys", who brought professor Milton Friedman's theories to Chile, have begun to crumble. There are serious doubts about the Friedman economic model and about the country's future.

"The present problems are so serious that it is difficult to look anywhere but at the situation of the moment. It is disconcerting to feel that businessmen cannot see a clear future and only think of how to get by the next day," said Alfonso Silva, president of the Social Union of Christian Businessmen, said.

The word "recession" has become a part of daily conversation and it is calculated that it will last nine to 12 months here. Some 61 Chilean industrial enterprises went bankrupt last month, and this figure brings the total of bankruptcies for the first quarter of 1982 to 124. In 1981, 431 business went bankrupt.

The invasion of the Falkland Islands has made Chileans forget for a few days that the country is going through a very difficult financial situation. But they have suddenly become aware of the harsh economic reality. Chilean bankers who approach the financial markets in search of loans are confronted with unexpected difficulties. Doors that were open before are now closed. Some financiers have been refused loans, while others are granted much smaller sums than they were requesting.

While last year an average of \$243m (£137m) flowed into the country every month, only \$114m has been obtained by Chile in the first two months of this year.

There also an evident lack

of confidence on the part of the international banking community which is compounded by the mounting criticism of the domestic economic model, previously so highly praised by Chilean businessmen.

Chile is now suffering from the consequences of a foreign trade policy which was put into practice two years ago. The policy meant opening the doors to imported goods without restrictions and practically without tariffs. When this policy was introduced many Chileans who had had foreign trade experience asked the question: "How is it possible that after 48 years of having imports geared to our limited payments facilities we have suddenly become so rich in foreign exchange that we have almost unlimited licence to import?"

In fact, no new foreign exchange resources were on tap at the time, and the only way to carry out such a bold policy was to acquire massive foreign loans. In this context, the only reason for this policy a success was to create a free market that would attract foreign investors who would come and develop new sources of income in foreign exchange.

However, because of the high interest rates in Chile, the investors who were lured to the country were not interested in investing in industry but merely using their capital as short-term loans on the lucrative financial market. This, coupled with the artificially fixed price of the dollar, discouraged the growth of the export industry.

As a result, not only were no new productive sources of foreign exchange created, but the existing vital activities in agriculture, mining and industry were destroyed by the irresistible foreign competition. The economic policy followed its inevitable course to the present crisis.

A reduction in defence spending would appeal to many but has not been openly voiced. The defence budget for 1982 was \$1,569m (without reserve funds). This has now been cut by 2.6 per cent. The reduction of funds for public utilities, on the other hand, has topped 15 per cent.

Convicted minister to quit Cabinet

From Moshe Brilliant, Tel Aviv, April 20

Mr Aharon Abuhatzira, the Prime Minister today and informed him of his decision and then announced it to journalists writing outside. His move relieved Mr Menachem Begin, the Prime Minister, of a delicate problem as he was under pressure to dismiss the minister.

The Tami Party's Central Committee yesterday endorsed the minister as party leader, but he said he believed he could persuade the institutions to let him resign. He said he wanted to be free to prepare for his appeal to the High Court and he felt in the meantime his ministries should be represented at the Cabinet table.

He has taken leave of his Government duties since the start of his trial and Mr Begin took over temporary responsibilities for his three ministries.

He declined to comment on attempts by his political backers to build up his case as an "ethnic affair", with the European-dominated establishment out to get him because he was a North African.

Stoessel claims progress

From Our Correspondent, Cairo, April 20

Mr Walter Stoessel, the United States Deputy Secretary of State, said today progress had been made in his efforts to save the peace pact between Egypt and Israel.

He ended seven hours of negotiations in Egypt by meeting President Hosni Mubarak and his aides. "We have had very friendly, very cordial and very constructive talks," Mr Stoessel said. "I believe we have made progress and that things are moving well. I am optimistic about the outcome."

Mr Stoessel came to the area almost a week ago at the instruction of President Reagan, as both countries showed signs of increased strain over the withdrawal from the Sinai. He has been shuttling between Cairo and Jerusalem and flew back to Israel today, saying he could not tell if a return trip to Egypt would be needed.

Among the areas of dispute are sovereignty over a 600 to 1,000 square yard area south of the Israeli port of Eilat, and whether the Egyptians will reaffirm in writing their commitment to the peace pact in order to allow Israeli troops to return to the Sinai. Mr Stoessel said he was not sure if the Egyptians would return to the Sinai.

SPADOLINI SAYS CRISIS MUST WAIT

From Peter Nichols, Rome, April 20

Senator Giovanni Spadolini, the Italian Prime Minister, said today he would defer direct debate on the future of his coalition Government until after he has seen the budget through Parliament this month.

His Christian Democratic Party's Socialist partners have demanded the resignation of Senator Beniamino Andreatta, the Treasury Minister and a Christian Democrat, who allegedly had been a Socialist advance would bring Nazi rule nearer.

Mr Arye Naor, a former Israeli Cabinet secretary, reacted angrily before a Civil Service disciplinary tribunal in Jerusalem today, when the prosecutor tried to stop him from discussing his anti-German feeling. Mr Naor attempted to discredit testimony by Mr Ranan Lurie, the cartoonist, that he sought a job with the West German newspaper Die Welt.

He said his attitude to Germans was illustrated when he spat at Dr Konrad Adenauer, who was then Chancellor, when the latter was visiting Israel. He saw the Chancellor as a representative of the SS and the murderers of his family.

Mr Michael Kirsh, the prosecutor, said this was irrelevant and Mr Naor shouted "You cannot muzzle me in this matter. It is my soul. This subject is in my bones." The hearing was interrupted to allow Mr Naor to calm down.

Later he admitted giving Mr Lurie a story about a conversation between Herr Helmut Schmidt, the West German Chancellor, and President Carter, but said it had already appeared in an Israeli newspaper.

Mr Naor is charged with "unbecoming behaviour" on the basis of allegations by Mr Lurie, now the "Times" cartoonist, that he had offered him scorpions in the hope of being given a job with Die Welt, which Mr Lurie then represented.

Successes claimed for abortion pill

By Charles Hargrove, Paris, April 20

The discovery of an after-conception pill by a group of French scientists has opened the way to a new method of abortion, less traumatizing and damaging to health than existing ones.

Professor Etienne-Emile Baulieu, the director of a research unit at the Institute for Medical Research, the French Academy of Science, said that the experiments were carried out in Switzerland. The new substance, an anti-progesterone steroid, RU486, the formula of which remains secret, had proved very effective.

The drug was tested on 11 women volunteers who were between six and eight weeks pregnant. Nine abortions had been provoked with the absorption of a dose of 200 milligrams of the drug a day over four days in the form of two to four capsules.

The RU 486 has also proved a very effective means of contraception. Professor Baulieu explained that the new substance, a hormone compound, worked on a very simple principle. It prevented one of the two female hormones, the progesterone, from playing its essential part in the implantation of the embryo in the uterus.

A great number of contraceptive tests of its contraceptive effect were carried out first on animals and afterwards on women. "What we do is combat the progesterone through the cells upon which it works," he explained. By administering the substance to non-pregnant women, normal menstruation was produced within 48 hours.

The following menstrual cycle was found to be thoroughly normal.

A large number of further clinical tests will be necessary on the new substance, to establish the reasons for its failure to act in some cases any after-effects, and those cases in which it could not be prescribed. If these prove conclusive, the drug could be on the market in three years and would revolutionize existing methods of contraception and abortion.

The World Health Organization and the Ford Foundation have expressed keen interest in the discovery, and asked to participate in these clinical tests.

Clergy split threatens Iran regime

By Hazhir Teimourian

The denunciation of Ayatollah Khomeini, aged 83, one of Iran's most respected religious leaders, as a participant in an alleged plot against the life of Ayatollah Khomeini, the revolutionary leader, is likely to create a gulf among the ruling elite of Shia clergy which could combine with other factors to bring about the downfall of the regime.

Normally it would have been expected that Ayatollah Khomeini would conceal any intrigues against him by his rivals in the interests of presenting a united front on behalf of the clergy.

But predictions are now being made for the election of an assembly of experts who will choose a council of grand ayatollahs to succeed him. He may therefore have been tempted to isolate the opponents of his particular brand of political Islam to prevent them from being elected to the future council.

The denunciation of Ayatollah Shariat-Madari, made by Mr Sadeq Ghotbzadeh, the former Foreign Minister who was arrested two weeks ago in connection with the alleged plot, when he appeared on television claiming that the ayatollah had been aware of the plot and had promised to support it.

Subsequently a statement by a group of pro-Khomeini religious leaders in the holy city of Qom was broadcast over the state radio and television, condemning the Ayatollah Shariat-Madari as an agent of the Islamic Republic and as one who did not deserve to be a "Supreme Source of Following" for the faithful.

Israeli 'spat at Adenauer'

From Our Correspondent, Tel Aviv, April 20

Mr Arye Naor, a former Israeli Cabinet secretary, reacted angrily before a Civil Service disciplinary tribunal in Jerusalem today, when the prosecutor tried to stop him from discussing his anti-German feeling. Mr Naor attempted to discredit testimony by Mr Ranan Lurie, the cartoonist, that he sought a job with the West German newspaper Die Welt.

He said his attitude to Germans was illustrated when he spat at Dr Konrad Adenauer, who was then Chancellor, when the latter was visiting Israel. He saw the Chancellor as a representative of the SS and the murderers of his family.

Mr Michael Kirsh, the prosecutor, said this was irrelevant and Mr Naor shouted "You cannot muzzle me in this matter. It is my soul. This subject is in my bones." The hearing was interrupted to allow Mr Naor to calm down.

Later he admitted giving Mr Lurie a story about a conversation between Herr Helmut Schmidt, the West German Chancellor, and President Carter, but said it had already appeared in an Israeli newspaper.

Mr Naor is charged with "unbecoming behaviour" on the basis of allegations by Mr Lurie, now the "Times" cartoonist, that he had offered him scorpions in the hope of being given a job with Die Welt, which Mr Lurie then represented.

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"In the evening of November 5, I was woken by a knock from the door," he said. "I was the policeman who was called by Terry Clarke and killed an American who would be president with their information he was a statement. I have never known that was written by an officer."

The police was then on the pieces of evidence. A woman seen him enter at 2.30 am on a street that was well-known to him. He proceeded to search the woman and found a right hand had a ring. Since I had heard about a man who had said this was the time police stories that it was one of an independent a previous

A Times Investigation/Frances Gibb on a murder which was solved all too easily

Why Paul Cleeland deserves a retrial

THE MURDER

In their determination to find the killer, the police may have entangled themselves in a web of mistakes

Shortly before two o'clock in the morning of November 5, 1972, Terry Clarke, a 30-year-old man, was shot dead at close range with a shotgun in the cul-de-sac behind his house. The killer ambushed him as he went to his car. A night out with his wife, fired two shots as Clarke stepped out of his car, and ran off.

The man charged with his murder was Paul Cleeland, 30, a scabber from Stevenage, who was shot dead at close range with a shotgun in the cul-de-sac behind his house. The killer ambushed him as he went to his car. A night out with his wife, fired two shots as Clarke stepped out of his car, and ran off.

From the moment of his arrest, Cleeland has vigorously protested his innocence. He is not a man of unblemished background who inadvertently became involved through bad luck. Both he and the victim were part of the same criminal fraternity. But he is convinced, and recounts in a compelling and coherent narrative, that in their determination to find the killer, the police may have entangled themselves in a web of mistakes.

Insisting he had been framed, Cleeland conducted his own defence and in 1976 took his case to the Court of Appeal. It was dismissed. "This is clearly one of those cases," said Lord Justice Lawton, "where a number of cunning criminals have got together to concoct a spurious case, on the one hand, to discredit the police."

But the appeal judge did not admit as evidence, a sequence of disturbing events since Cleeland's trial involving errors in his prison records. These led to an internal inquiry headed by Mr. E. J. Boothby, Assistant Chief Constable of Northamptonshire, who was called in after allegations by Cleeland that the errors were deliberate and the police evidence which led to his conviction was false.

If Cleeland's story is true, with a degree of resentment against the police and prison authorities, it is hardly surprising. The report remains secret. The Home Office refuses to release it, despite repeated requests from the public. Yet it could throw light on what a prominent QC called the "quite unusual number of blemishes in connection with the police evidence", in particular, the discrepancies between the ballistic experts called by Cleeland and the police, and on the extraordinary coincidence of a number of prison records, affecting or reasonably calculated to affect Mr. Cleeland's appeal. Above all, it could provide the basis for a retrial.

An independent forensic scientist commissioned by The Times to give a preliminary opinion on Cleeland's case has come out in support of the prisoner's claim for a retrial. Dr. Julius Gant, secretary of the Society of Forensic Medicine, calls the conflicting ballistic evidence of experts "most disturbing". He says it would appear to provide Mr. Cleeland with ample reasons for wanting his case reopened and on purely scientific grounds I cannot do other than support this.

THE ARREST

Cleeland sent out from prison to get as much underworld information about the killing as he could

"In the early hours of November 5, 1972 I was woken by knocking on my front door," Cleeland says. It was the police. "They informed me that a man named Terry Clarke had been shot and killed and asked me if I would be prepared to help with their inquiries." At the station he was asked to make a statement. "To this day I have never changed one line that was written down by the officer."

The police produced what was then one of their only pieces of evidence against him. A woman had allegedly seen him enter his house at 2.30 am on November 5. It turned out to be a neighbour well-known to Cleeland. "I proceeded to say that this woman and her husband were a right pair and that I had had trouble with them since I had moved into my home about a year previous. I said this was not the first time this woman had told the police stories about me and that it was only the presence of an independent witness on a previous occasion that

stopped the police taking action against me regarding what this woman had told them."

While at the station he met Pat Clarke, wife of the dead man. She had seen the killer but not recognised him. He says she told Cleeland: "the person who had fired the gun was about six feet away from Terry and about 20 feet from her." He was "about five feet eight inches, had short dark curly hair and was wearing a dark suit with a vest in the back."

Cleeland who is fair and about 5 feet 11 inches, returned home. Later that day the police came back and asked him to go to the station. This time he was placed in the cells and on November 7 charged with murder. He stood trial early in April 1973 and the jury failed to agree a verdict.

Before the next trial, Cleeland says he "sent out" from prison to get as much information about the killing as he could. What came back from his underworld contacts was that the shotgun being shown at the trial — a "Gye" Moncrieffe 12-bore picked up near the murder scene — was not that used to kill Clarke. Second, that two people took part in the killing; one doing the actual killing, the other acting as a "minder". He was told they used a pump rifle (sawn off) and that they used Clarke's own Rover car which he had previously reported stolen. They went down into Essex and dumped the gun in a weir at Harlow. The "minder" was also armed with a sawn-off shotgun and that, too, was dumped in the weir. He also learned that the cartridges used were Ely cartridges; not Blue Rival, as claimed by the police.

Three weeks after Cleeland's arrest, according to the notebook of Detective Inspector John Ratcliffe who was in charge of the scene of the crime — two shotguns were recovered from the weir at Harlow, and one was a Westernfield 12-bore repeater.

It was at this point, Cleeland says, that the police realised how difficult things were getting. He felt he had been arrested initially not as a direct suspect but in an effort to get him to talk and had been charged so that he could be kept in custody. When the police believed to be the real murder weapon was found in Harlow weir, the charge against him should have been dropped, he says. Instead, he maintains, the police decided to take a gamble and put up a case against him. But the case contains one glaring inconsistency.

Det. Insp. Ratcliffe records in his notebook that on the morning of November 7 he took to the Metropolitan Police Laboratory in London at 10.30 am (10.30 in oral evidence) two spent Blue Rival cartridges found with the "Gye" Moncrieffe 12-bore picked up near the murder scene; 18 live Blue Rival cartridges found near by; and the hand stock of the gun itself. These were examined by Mr. John McCafferty, then principal scientific officer of the laboratory, who said that wadding found near Clarke's car could have come from Blue Rival cartridges. They were returned to Stevenage police station according to the exhibits book, on the 15th.

But another officer, Detective Sergeant Norman Atkinson, the police photographer, said in evidence that on that day, November 7, he took the photographs of the scene of the crime until about 11.30 am; then went to Stevenage police station where he collected a shotgun and a quantity of cartridges from Det. Insp. Ratcliffe himself and took them to the police headquarters at Welwyn Garden City where they were photographed. The photographs show clearly the handstock of the gun, and the cartridges. According to his notebook, Atkinson turned to HQ at 12.45. Therefore he must have collected the gun between 11.30, when he was last at the scene of the crime, and then, and taken the photographs in the afternoon.

No explanation for this extraordinary contradiction was offered in court. Cross-examined by Cleeland, Ratcliffe said he had a receipt showing the cartridges and handstock to have been delivered to the London laboratory that day and "Sergeant Atkinson must be mistaken."

"How could McCafferty have carried out tests on November 7, 1972, at the Metropolitan Lab, if in fact, we have the photographs that show the McCafferty says he had?" Cleeland asks. As the police said, it could be a mistake. But the evidence of P.C. Kittle gives rise to further concern. On the 7th, the day Ratcliffe said he went to London, P.C. Kittle says he went with the Inspector to the crime scene. Both Cleeland and Mr. McCafferty are giving the correct version of the events. D/S Addison and P/C Kittle are clearly giving inaccurate evidence. Ratcliffe, now Superintendent and Commander of Stevenage police, says that he stands by what he said at the trial. "All the defects spoken about by Cleeland were thoroughly investigated in two trials and by Mr. Boothby in an independent investigation," he says; and as far as Sergeant Atkinson's

evidence was concerned, he still believes he was mistaken.

There is one final mystery surrounding the cartridges. The police did buy a control box of 25 Blue Rival cartridges in Stevenage but that was not until Saturday the 11th. If the ones found at the scene were indeed at the laboratory from November 7 to 15, it is unexplained why one witness, Raymond Newton, should have testified in a statement signed November 8 to having been shown a box of 25 Blue Rival cartridges. And why did Ian Graham, another, say he saw such a box on the 10th? Furthermore, an album of photographs showing the loose cartridges was already in the exhibits book by the 9th.

THE GUN EVIDENCE

'Guilty or not guilty the police were wrong over the distance involved'

Little was made of the disturbing discrepancies in ballistic evidence at Cleeland's first trial. With the second one pending, he says: "At this stage my only thought was to get out and I decided the best way for that to be done was to prove to the court that the shotgun produced by the prosecution was not that used by me. Clarke so all the evidence as to that shotgun was useless to convict me of murder."

Cleeland maintains — and his expert, a registered gunmaker, supported him — that the gun in court, fired twice at the distance alleged by Pat Clarke, would have caused more damage to the victim than it did. Pat Clarke said she saw the flash of the gun at about 6 feet from her husband and a neighbour who looked out of his window, said he too, saw the flash of a second shot about 6 feet from the car.

The Crown's chief witness on the ballistic evidence was Mr. McCafferty, principal scientific officer at the Metropolitan Police Forensic Laboratory, Holborn. McCafferty gave evidence until his retirement at several famous trials including that of James Hanratty, hanged in 1962. At the time of Cleeland's trial McCafferty had 24 years' experience of handling firearms. He was a police liaison officer with the laboratory until his retirement from the force in 1964 when he took over as head of the Metropolitan Police Laboratory's firearms section.

McCafferty told the court that the gun he had examined and tested, the 12-bore "Gye" Moncrieffe, produced similar shot patterns to those on the victim's body with the target at 18 feet from the muzzle. No one, he said, had asked him to fire from 18 feet but "I looked and examined the shots spread on the [victim's] garments and from my experience of weapons I selected a range which I thought was probable, fired a cartridge and then adjusted my range by firing additional cartridges until the spread was of the same distance as on the garments."

The two fired cartridges



Since then he has worked from inside prison to prove his innocence. The conflicting evidence shows that, at the very least, the case should be put before another jury.



According to the notebook and evidence of a police photographer, this photograph of cartridges was taken at Hertfordshire Police HQ at Welwyn Garden City on November 7, 1972. But McCafferty and another prison officer testified that on that day these items were being tested in London.

It would have remained one expert's word against another, but for one further opinion, not referred to in the judge's summing up: the evidence of Dr. M. Rufus Crompton, consultant pathologist at St. George's Hospital, London. From studying the autopsy report, photographs and X-rays and examining the body, he concluded that the pellets had not penetrated much deeper than the subcutaneous tissue and were spread over some 12 inches, both front and back, the range was about 36 feet.

Despite this, Cleeland was found guilty. There was other evidence against him: a man and his wife testified they had sold him the gun produced in court; another man said he had bought Cleeland the cartridges and a third said Cleeland had asked him to look after some cartridges. Both the latter were known to Cleeland and both had criminal records. He denies he ever owned or possessed the gun in court or either of the other two guns found in the weir.

Cleeland was sentenced on June 25, 1973, with a recommendation of a minimum 20 years. He lodged notice of appeal, and pending that, further tests on the "Gye" Moncrieffe were carried out by J. G. J. Rothery, a registered gunmaker from Portsmouth. These crucial tests, inadmissible at the

Early on November 5, 1972, Paul Cleeland (left), a petty crook from Stevenage, was taken by police and accused of murdering Terry Clarke, another small time criminal. In June 1973, despite his fierce denials, Cleeland was found guilty of murder and sentenced to 20 years.

appeal, up the scales firmly in favour of the defence ballistic evidence.

Rothery concluded after tests on October 8, 1974 in the presence of McCafferty and the police that the gun "must have been fired from a minimum distance of 38ft and a maximum distance of 44ft". Had this firearm been fired at 18ft from the victim as described in Mr. McCafferty's evidence I feel that far more damage would have occurred to the car and to the back of the deceased. The conclusion must, therefore, be drawn that if this gun was used, it was fired at a distance in excess of 38ft, or alternatively, if the range was 18ft, then this gun and cartridge were not used further question mark remains over evidence on lead traces on Cleeland's clothes. McCafferty undertook chemical tests using swabs and found lead traces on the front of his suit and donkey jacket which might, he said, have come from a gun. Another expert, Mr. F. A. Lyne, then president of the Association of Public Analysts, gave evidence saying he had found the same lead contamination but concluded it to be more likely to be "environmental" than due to a single incident.

A more complicated and lengthy test than that undertaken by McCafferty exists, which can differentiate between environmental contamination and lead from firearms. This test involves the use of an electron microscope and ancillary apparatus and depends on time and staff available. But despite the doubts, it was not used.

THE NEW WITNESS

'I knew I had never had an interview with Nash, yet these people were telling me I had'

So the police had secured a conviction, albeit an untidy one. But the matter did not rest there; another witness came to light. Cleeland was sent to Wandsworth where he came across another prisoner called Nash who said he recognized Cleeland and had been in the cell opposite him at Stevenage the night he was brought in.

For Cleeland, the revelation seemed vital. Nash, he believed, could support his denial of a major piece of police evidence: that he and another prisoner had had a conversation in the cells on the night of Cleeland's arrest which amounted to a confession of guilt. The police said they had been in near by cells and made notes.

He made strenuous efforts to see Nash who was eventually seen on his behalf by a member of the prison staff. Cleeland says he was told "Nash was a bit of a romantic and had not been in Stevenage police station."

"When I heard this I was rather mad for the last thing I wanted at that time was a rumour so I decided I would see what could be done about Nash."

Through the prison grapevine Cleeland got in touch with Nash, established that he had after all been at the police station and urged him to contact Cleeland's solicitors. On receiving Nash's statement from his lawyers, Cleeland — by this time at Albany — decided to inform the Court of Appeal that had been able to see Nash at Wandsworth much time would have been saved and second, that a member of the prison staff had told him, wrongly, that Nash could not help him.

It was at this point, early in 1974, that the errors in the prison records first came to light. Cleeland asked the prison governor if he could know the date he had requested to see Nash at Wandsworth. He was informed that according to the records, he had seen Nash on December 4, 1973 in connection with his appeal.

Cleeland petitioned the Home Office in protest. Six weeks later he was told they had found the entry to be correct and would stand. He was told that was the end of the matter. "Upon hearing this," Cleeland recounts, "I am afraid I lost my temper, for I knew I had never had an interview with Nash yet these people were telling me I had."

He reasoned that either there had been a mistake, or it was done deliberately with the intention of showing the appeal that he and Nash had colluded, therefore discrediting the latter. "Can you think of any other way of destroying an honest witness? Both myself and Nash would have been discredited once and for all for who would you believe, myself and Nash or the prison records?"

After much thought, Cleeland says, he struck upon the answer to the problem: his Category "A" book, a detailed log of his movements which follows him from prison to prison. This did record a visit on the 4th, but with a man called Alan Russell; not Nash. Yet the prison records show a note of any visit from Alan Russell, nor of a visiting order being sent or received.

The Governor told him he "could quite understand one record not being made [as] regards Alan Russell but three people in three different places could make the same mistake and not record the visit". A prison officer then had the idea of checking the main gate book at Wandsworth. This, it turned out, recorded the visit from Russell.

A full report went to the Home Office, who said the entries at Wandsworth recording a visit from Nash had been made in error and had been corrected. Not satisfied, Cleeland asked for a police investigation and a further press conference. Mrs. Shirley Williams, then MP for Stevenage, the Hertfordshire Constabulary agreed to conduct an inquiry.

The inquiry was delayed, however, pending Cleeland's appeal, tried to obtain copies of the prison records for the hearing but was refused. The court, content that there had been a clerical error which was now corrected, refused to order further investigation. Cleeland was far from content. By now he had begun to doubt if the errors were truly accidental. If not, he asks, could the Home Office really be expected to admit to the Appeal Court that they had been altered deliberately?

The appeal went ahead. Cleeland choosing to conduct his own defence, on February 26, 1976. On the first day the Crown presented him with a bundle of affidavits, dealing with Nash, his chief witness. The burden of these was that on the morning of November 5 — the day of the murder — Nash was transferred from the female cell block at Stevenage so that the male cells were free for suspects in the murder case, and thus was not around at the time of Cleeland's allegedly self-incriminating conversation.

In evidence Nash stood by his first statement that he had been at his cell door all night opposite Cleeland, and not seen or heard anything. But the police produced a second later statement, in which Nash said he was not at the door all night; had slept some of the time and now doubted which cell area he was in. Nash claimed he had made this second statement at instance from the police that he had been mistaken, and had signed it in the end "to get out of the police station."

Lord Justice Lawton dismissed Nash as not credible and since he was the main plank of the appeal, the case was rejected. "As you can well expect," Cleeland comments, "I felt right sick."

Events now took a further turn. Cleeland, by then in Gartree, again took up the question of the prison records and the wing assistant governor carried out a full internal inquiry. He concluded the discrepancies in the record, letter and visit sheets could not have arisen through error and asked the Home Office to reconsider.

The Home Office refused. Not satisfied with this, the Governor asked the assistant governor to submit a fresh report which was duly sent to the Home Office nearly a year later. Again it was rejected. Cleeland wrote to Shirley Williams, who was told by the Home Office,

surprisingly, that the reports only confirmed that there had been errors in the entries. About this time, just before Christmas 1976, Cleeland's mother brought him an envelope that he says had been pushed through her front door. It was a photocopy of a sworn affidavit by a Det. Sergeant O'Connor saying this was at 11.30 pm on the 5th, the others the morning of the 5th. "We now have the police saying Nash was moved at two different times so who is right and who is wrong or is it as Nash letter said, 'Nash was never moved'?" Cleeland asks.

The outcome of Cleeland's letters to the Chief Constable of Hertfordshire over this was that the Assistant Chief Constable, Mr. E. J. Boothby, was appointed to investigate both the errors and the question of the affidavit.

What happened next, Cleeland recalls, is the part that makes the whole story truly incredible. In view of the Boothby inquiry, he asked if he could check all his letter and visit sheets since first being remanded. What came to light was that the master sheet, on which details of all previous letter and visit sheets were copied when he moved to Albany in 1973, contained names and addresses that did not appear on the Brixton and Wandsworth sheets with which he was provided.

The missing details must have been on the original sheets when he first arrived at Albany, Cleeland says, otherwise how would the names have been known? "Both myself and the PO [prison officer] came to the same conclusion, and that was my letter and visit sheets had been altered after my arrival at Albany prison."

This too was referred to Mr. Boothby. His report was completed three years ago. It was sent to the Director of Public Prosecutions who concluded that there was insufficient evidence for a prosecution, and to this day the Home Office has refused its publication.

Cleeland's version

'The heavy mob began to worry. They felt Clarke had become a danger to them and they saw him off'

Why should the police bother to investigate a murder he says he did not commit, if indeed they did so? He maintains they only arrested him to talk and had to charge him to keep him. Both Cleeland and Clarke, the victim, had criminal records. They had known each other since 1961; stood trial together and served terms of imprisonment. A couple of years before the murder there had been a bad fight between them. The motive for the murder — but according to Cleeland it had long since been patched up.

Cleeland's version of events is this: Clarke once more turned to crime. Seeing him mixing with a gang who were always getting caught, Cleeland, on his own admission, put Clarke in touch with another group with whom the latter carried out some robberies.

Things "started to go wrong" when Clarke got mixed up with another man in a "safe job" at a hotel, Cleeland says. A credit card and cheque book were taken and goods purchased. The police caught them both, and Cleeland says did a deal involving their pleading guilty to receiving stolen goods at the magistrates' court in order to avoid the safe-breaking charge going to the crown court.

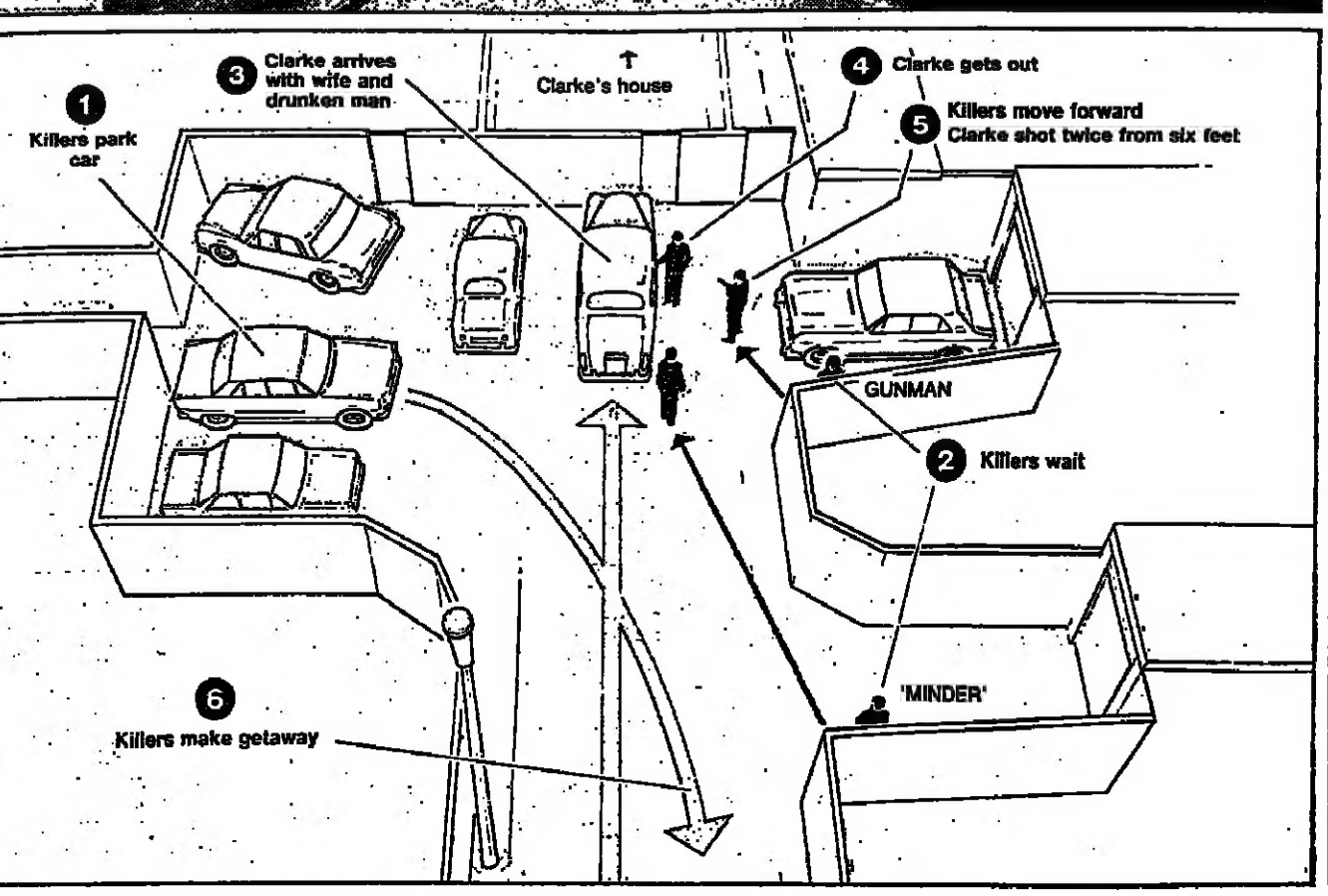
Clarke's associate however would not plead guilty as he was already on parole. Clarke became desperate. He started to negotiate with the police to have the more serious charge dropped, knowing he would face a heavy prison sentence. The "heavy mob", as Cleeland describes those he introduced Clarke to, heard about this and began to worry.

"They felt they could not trust Clarke who had become a danger to them, and although I told them he was all right, they saw him off."

This explanation, plus the Rothery ballistic evidence and the sequence of errors in the prison records have never been before a court. The police play to discover the murderer, if it existed, may have backfired. Having charged Cleeland, they naturally would have pressed their case against him. But the result is a man serving 20 years on the basis of an unsatisfactory conviction and patent inconsistencies in ballistic and other evidence, which in the interests of justice, at least demand a retrial.

How Clarke was murdered: The villains' version

Cleeland's underworld contacts told him that Clarke had been ambushed by two men, both armed with sawn-off shotguns. The murder was witnessed by Clarke's wife and a neighbour from an upstairs window. The killers arrived and escaped in Clarke's Rover car, which he had reported stolen, and dumped their weapons in a weir at Harlow.



Television

Frames of reference

The only case for Peter Prince's *Prisoner of War* (BBC 1), as a television production, is that it is about what matters. He finds the picture so fascinating that his picture of Europe in 1939, a totalitarian state committed by its leaders to global warfare, is only conjured up as a commentary on the earlier and war movement and the relative innocence of the confrontation. But a 55-minute play needs more than a title.

An anxious Robin Ellis in the white-tiled foyer of an ominously clinical institution. Is his wife in labour? Has she been castrated? Or have they merely redecorated Television Centre? Such was the failure of Mr Prince and his director, Peter Duffell, to create tension that by the time we learn, several confused flashbacks later, how his daughter was in custody for her part in the assassination of a pro-war politician many viewers must have switched over to professional snooker.

Sarah Berger, combining feminine delicacy with a martyr's steel, and Mr Ellis seized their belated chance for paths in an interview where, like Arthur Miller's *Proctor* and Shaw's *St Joan*, she was persuaded to sign away her integrity only to find that the state gives nothing in exchange. Too late: desultory reminiscence of *Daddy* meeting *Mummy* at an anti-LBJ demo had taken its toll, to say nothing of an interminable party scene showing her fellow-juvs affecting Sixties gear and catchphrases in a highly improbable display of camp.

Throwaway references to habitual street violence, compulsory conscription and dictatorship by Euro-edited larders the script as awkwardly as historical touches in third-rate costume drama. At least the designer, Nigel Curzon, had fun with the frigidly elegant futuristic sets, including an interview room that managed to be terrifying by sheer geometry. But, if this series of tomorrow is right, the graffiti may well be cancelled for lack of interest.

Anthony Masters

Interview: Philip Prowse

Encouraging directions

"Whether this works or whether it doesn't, I hope I'll have the courage to go back to Glasgow and leave the London theatre to die the death it so richly deserves — a death caused by directors who have not the faintest sense of design, actors who believe that a play can exist on a page instead of a stage, and audiences still willing to pay for provincial, parochial, puritanical rubbish".

Thus Philip Prowse, joint artistic director (with Miles Havergal and Robert David MacDonald) of the Glasgow Citizens' Theatre and now the director of MacDonald's play *Summit Conference*, which opens at the Lyric on April 28 after a week of previews. Originally seen, though with a rather less starry cast, two seasons ago in Glasgow, the play concerns a dramatic, often hilarious yet totally fictitious meeting in Berlin in 1941 between those two celebrated mistresses Eva Braun and Clara Petacci while their menfolk, Hitler and Mussolini, are otherwise engaged. The entire cast now consists of Glenda Jackson, Georgina Hale and (as a young German soldier) Gary Oldman, but even with two stars of that calibre Prowse is unsure whether his first London production has a chance of success.

"It's not your usual West End fare, thank God, and in fact it was never intended to be seen down here: David wrote it for our Glasgow company, and we did it there and I never expected to see it again, until a producer called Colin Brough rang up and told me that Glenda had read it and was keen to do it and would I direct? Actually he didn't have a lot of choice, since there was a clause in David's contract saying that the play couldn't be done without me".

That Glasgow triumvirate tends to stick together. Two of them, Prowse and Havergal, in fact started to work together as designer and director in the late 1950s when Havergal was in charge of a very different local theatre in Watford.

"He asked me to do the sets for some of his productions there and for the first time in my life I found some sort of company spirit, some idea of what a theatre was supposed to be about. But it was a civic theatre and there was a sudden clampdown on funds in the classic Tory tradition of artistic repression. We'd been getting a lot of very good star names in audacious shows — Vivien Merchant came to do *Sweet Bird of Youth* and then Pinter played *Lenny* for us in a production

of his *The Homecoming* — but that all got rather upmarket expensive, so we began discussing a new policy with only very young actors which we were just starting to put into action when the money and the local enthusiasm ran out; so we moved north to Glasgow.

"There too we started with a policy of famous old ladies in milk-lined vehicles, but Glasgow rapidly decided that Constance Cummings in Tennessee Williams's *The Milk Train Doesn't Stop Here Any More* was Southern degenerate rubbish, so we moved on in 1970 to the policy we've stuck to ever since of a very young company in a wide range of new and classic work.

"Giles has this extraordinary improvisatory ability to take a mix of apparently ill-suited people and turn them into a team; he also is one of those very rare directors who relish being a house manager, so that he still stands in that bloody Glasgow foyer every night, all six foot four of him, and age hasn't made his appearance any more conventional, saying 'Good evening' to bewildered Glaswegians.

"Of course there was a certain culture shock in going straight from Watford to Glasgow, but it really is the most remarkably cosmopolitan city: no colour problems, no religious bigotry, and they seemed to accept us even sooner than we accepted them. Our only problem was a middle-class supposedly cultured elite who kept making bizarre demands to see 'Scottish classics' on stage, whatever they might be. Luckily there's now Euan Hooper's Scottish Theatre Company to keep them quiet, and we can get on with the plays we believe in. I'd make only two claims for our first ten years at the Citizens: we kept an apparently dying theatre in existence, and we found a way (thanks to an extremely tolerant and enlightened board of management) of giving ourselves total artistic freedom."

Three years into their Glasgow management Havergal and Prowse were joined by the playwright

MacDonald, and at around that time Prowse decided that, as he was in a position of some power, he would also encourage himself to direct: "I'd always been a designer, and the other two choked a lot when I told them the news, but they seem to have taken it very well. My problem now is that in order to get taken seriously elsewhere as a director I have to turn down a lot of very lucrative opera and play design jobs. As a designer I stick to ballet, which is where I started."

Born 43 years ago in the Midlands, a sailor's son, Prowse grew up on the huge Litter Christmas pantomime extravaganzas in Birmingham, and by the age of 18 he was studying at the Slade. "They had this appalling concept of 'painters for the theatre' instead of 'real designers', but it was a good place to have been and I was lucky enough to get to Covent Garden in 1961, so I spent the next few years in reasonably constant work as a freelance ballet designer, working for directors who if they came from Europe did at least have some remote idea of what design was all about. Over here the usual lack of money backstage has been turned into a terrible sort of virtue, so that true design in the European theatre sense is still virtually unknown."

"For a long time after I went to Glasgow I still kept pretending that I really wanted to be a designer first and a director second; actors in rehearsal made me very nervous, because I'd only ever met them in pubs or fitting-rooms and it took me a long time to get my ideas across." When he did, the result was a series of remarkable Glasgow productions including the professional world premiere of Coward's *Semi-Monde* (a kind of *Grand Hotel* on stage) and a *Duchess of Malfi* which went to the Theatre of Nations festival at a time when its other visiting directors were Barrault and Bergman.

"Around then I began to think that I really could be a full-time director, though until now I've only ever worked with our Glasgow

companies and I find in London when you're pushing eminent ladies about the stage you have to mind your manners rather more. Writers seem to have got a lot softer here in London, too, since I went away; we are living on a myth of Great English Theatre. You go to Stratford and sit amid five hundred Japanese tourists watching a totally terrible *Taming of the Shrew* and you suddenly realize that they've no way of telling how terrible it is. It's like us going to Tokyo and gawping at Kabuki. How do we know it's not rubbish too?"

"Directing is all about realizing that a script is only the beginning, it's only what the actors actually say on stage. If a play exists perfectly on the page, then there's no point in doing it on the stage; a good script is only a notation of what people say. What happens then is up to a director; maybe that's why I seem to do so few modern plays. It doesn't help having the author standing around at rehearsal. In ballet the power of the director is total and accepted; in drama he's still supposed to be part of the team, and that's how you get all the rubbish."

"The wonderful thing about Glasgow is that most of our audiences have never been to a theatre before they come to us, so they aren't sitting there complaining that it wasn't done like that at the Vic and the actors too are new to it, so I listen to their ideas. Sometimes, otherwise we might just as well save the money and have Gordon Craig's marionettes. But the curious thing about the actors we started at Glasgow over the last decade — Cheryl Campbell, John Duttine, Paula Donaldson, Rupert Fraser — is that when I see them in London or on television I can hardly recognize them at all. Something seems to happen to people when they leave the Citizens." Which is, just possibly, why Mr Prowse plans to stay there.

Sheridan Morley

Cinema

African adventures of fear and sympathy

The internationalism of film never ceases to surprise. Tomorrow London sees a production originating from the Swedish Film Institute, filmed entirely on location in Zambia, with a Swedish crew, with British, American and African actors, written and directed by a Rhodesia-raised Briton from the work of a South African novelist. *The Grass is Singing* was published in 1950, and it gave Doris Lessing her European stature. Michael Raeburn is a documentarist whose interest in Black Africa attracted him to the novel for his first feature. John Thaw shed his television persona to play a failing up-country farmer who marries a town woman frightened by a looming spectacle of old-maidship. Unable to adjust to the flies, heat, tin-roofed homestead and native resentment she goes mad and is savagely murdered.

At the core of the film is a remarkable performance by Karen Black, who offers a brilliantly controlled study of a neurotic woman tripping over the threshold into insanity without forsaking the capacity to evoke sympathy and fear for the eventual tragedy.

The actress has had an interesting career: more than 30 films since her debut in *Francis Coppola's You're a Big Boy Now*, when he, too, was an unknown, and she has worked with many major directors — Hitchcock, Clayton, Schlesinger, Mike Nichols and Altman among them. For the last of these she recently appeared in a Broadway play, *Come Back to the 5 and Dime, Jimmy Dean, Jimmy Dean*. With a title like that it probably deserved its run of a mere six weeks. The critics roasted Altman, although he had invested much original and inventive stagecraft in the production, when the piece itself was so trivial that it scarcely warranted his attention — unless to demonstrate how ineffective it is to use sledgehammers to crack nuts.

"The Swedes found the conditions strange. They'd be sent to a hotel and find that they couldn't take a shower, only a bath. So they would complain, and as for what they said about the lizards and the flies, and the heat and the distances! John Thaw was very funny — he's one of those people who can tell the same story over and over again and still make it sound funny. He was worried about being typecast by *The Sweeney*. I think he worries too much about it. You just have to play the part and find the truth in it."

"This year she reaches her thirty-ninth birthday. She lives in Greenwich Village with her six-year-old son Hunter. "It took months to find that name — his father wanted to call him Liberty, and other names of that sort." She was raised in Illinois, in a suburb of Chicago. "I came to New York when I was 18 just like a nitwit, but I was too much of a nitwit to know I was one. I never thought of being in movies. I did all the rounds, and I worked at switchboards, waitressing, all that stuff. During my first trip to Los Angeles I did the Coppola movie. I became ill on the plane, and I thought my ears were going to burst. And then I was put in a car and driven out into the bright light. When I first saw the Sunset Strip I wanted to vomit."

"The next thing I shall do is a film called *Deep Purple*. It's set in 1939, in a sort of Walker Evans America of empty spaces, gunnysacks, farms and gleaming mud and truck tyres and Pepsi signs corroded by the weather. It will be directed by Paul Williams who made *The Revolutionary* with Jon Voight. It's about a woman who is looking for and thinks she has found the child of her dreams, but it's not really her daughter. Anyway, I like it."

Karen Black: study of neurosis

It was a disappointment for Karen Black, who began her career on the stage, and was hit on Broadway in a thriller, *Playroom*, before going to Hollywood. Like most people who have worked with Altman, she has enormous respect for his skills in handling actors and was easily persuaded into going back on the stage to play a transsexual in a silly play.

Not that she has not done even sillier films. One recalls, for example, *Airport 75*, in which she was a stewardess who piloted a stricken 747 to a safe landing, achieving it, as aviation experts noted, without using the rudder. But then she also made *Five Easy Pieces*, with Jack Nicholson.

George Perry

"I suppose, a strange picture to do. I got a phone call from England one day, when I was still living in the big house with my husband — oh dear, he used to take all my calls — anyway I said send the script. When I got around to reading it, I realized how good it was. Michael Raeburn called and we talked it over and over. He sent me tapes of the most difficult on the face of the planet. I spent two hours every day for months. It's English with a touch of American in it, but there's Dutch, and Afrikaans. The English underlay was the most difficult with those odd vowels. I still have them in everyday speech now. It's so hard to get rid of it."

"I was in Africa for two months working on the film, and very happy. I was in love with the director — we were about to be married. But it was a difficult film. Very well, wasn't treated very well. There was no first assistant director, for instance. There's a key scene where a maize field burns. A thing like that can easily get out of control, and there we were, the actors, in a burning field with no A.D. to tell us what to do."

"They'd change the schedule, telling Michael at the last moment. He was wonderful with the Africans, in fact he could make an actor of any of them. But he'd send someone out into the bush for the next day's shooting and then they'd tell him the schedule had changed, and they couldn't telephone the man waiting outside there because there was no phone."

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Mayfield are focused through a common fatalism.

The piano-playing, though, has changed a lot. Some of the sparkle has gone, and is replaced by a more pronounced use of the loud pedal, intentionally blurring some of his bustling parallel lines and sometimes sounding weirdly disorientated. By contrast, the version of "How Much Truth" were separated by striking passages of glowing filigree.

The bassist Len Skeat and the drummer Art Morgan, still familiarizing themselves, had difficulty keeping up with him in the faster tunes on Monday; they seemed unsure whether he required straight 4/4 or a Latin 3/8, and tried to cover the uncertainty with busy fills. A strange, off-centre version of "You Are My Sunshine", however, barely touching the tune as written, was the very essence of an artist whose ability to retain his freshness will enliven Covent Garden's latest jazz bar for the next 10 days.

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THE GUT

Theatre

Dramatic overkill

Not Quite Jerusalem

Royal Court

As Paul Kember's play vanished from the Royal Court stage before the production could reap the benefits of its *Evening Standard* award, here is another chance to catch up with the work of "the most promising playwright of 1980".

As labels go, that seems pretty fair. *Not Quite Jerusalem* records the experiences of a miscellaneous group of young English volunteers on a kibbutz, all wet behind the ears on arrival and variously sadder and wiser at the end. Mr Kember writes as if he knows his subject at first hand and has the resolution to build his plot out of everyday incidents; and selects his material so as to present a controlled experiment in living together for a national team who are famously not very good at it.

On the negative side, the everyday-life approach denies the piece any strong forward drive, and the metaphorical element is delivered in a solemn, didactic finale instead of arising from the story itself.

The two acts might be subtitled "work" and "play", and the first is much the better of the two. In it we see the unhappy volunteers arriving in the midst of a desert rainstorm and miserably getting acquainted under the unsympathetic gaze of an Israeli liaison officer and a strapping kibbutz girl, Gila, with a strong (and, as it

proves, well founded) prejudice against the English.

There are a couple of working-class boys, one fresh from sight-seeing in Tel Aviv ("that took a good half-hour"), a self-styled Birmingham nurse with cultural pretensions, and Mike, a Cambridge drop-out — the obvious group-leader who characteristically turns the job down.

With introductions out of the way, the action moves on to the cowshed, where Mr Kember keeps up an ingenious flow of comic bracking, showing Mike breaking through Gila's belligerent defences with a well-placed gag, and the nurse fainting dead away at the sight of blood. Meanwhile, the kibbutz ethic is gradually unfolding, and sharpening up the contrast between Israeli direct enthusiasm and British evasive apathy.

That comes to a head in the second act, where the chore of appearing in the camp show stirs the working-class boys into a Crazy Gang medley ending with a sudden claspdown on funds in the classic Tory tradition of artistic repression. We'd been getting a lot of very good star names in audacious shows — Vivien Merchant came to do *Sweet Bird of Youth* and then Pinter played *Lenny* for us in a production

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"Not Quite Jerusalem": David Threlfall, Leslee Udwin

on the other Brits that you are much more aware of them as two yobs and a spinster hysteric than as victims of impoverishing backgrounds.

There remains some excellent comic acting in Les Waters's production, particularly from Kevin McNally as Harlow's own laughing boy and Leslee Udwin as the seductively pugnacious tractor girl.

Irving Wardle

Love in Vain

Tricycle

Bob Mason may be too new to playwrighting to recognize the chances he missed. In retelling the story of Robert Johnson he pushes straight through the chronology from the time the boy ran away from a Mississippi plantation

at the age of 16 to the moment of his death by poison a decade later in 1938. He invents the life from Johnson's blues songs; supposing that Betty Mae was the childhood sweetheart whom he left behind to a savage husband and casual whoring, and that she kills him in a recording session at the urging of his entire home town.

Though the death is the inevitable end, and will be known to admirers of Johnson's music and anyone who bothers to read the programme notes, it is not actually a climactic event. There is one fine gimmick in the ending, which inaccurately has Johnson recording his last songs after being told by Betty Mae that she has poisoned him. But every once in a while scenes spring to life, when Paul Barber claims Betty Mae (the splendid Pauline Black) by putting a knife to her throat, or when Mr Litman and Mel Taylor join together in a song through sheer joy. The actors in Ken Chubb's production and the songs of Robert Johnson are the real life blood, and Johnson's spirit only stirs in the music.

Ned Chaillet

Opera

A nasty lot, nicely portrayed

Agrippina

Sadler's Wells

Winton Dean has categorized *Agrippina* as one of Handel's "antiheroic operas". Of the eight characters only one, Otho, is at all admirable: the others, Grimoire's text says, Handel's music either make mockery or paint in unfattering colours — reasonably, since they include the Roman emperor Claudius, his wife Agrippina, her son Nero and his subsequent wife Poppaea.

Kent Opera's production, to be seen in London this week (the remaining performance is tomorrow), is a joint effort by Christopher Bruce and Norman Platt, who do not scruple to expose the absurdity of Claudius's pos-

turing self-glorification and the simpering, sulky malignity and sexual thirst of Nero — and indeed to mock the nature of *da capo* aria form itself, which Handel in his Italian apprentice years was not yet ready to shorten and vary, as he did for London taste.

Stanley Sadie reviewed the production when it was first shown. It only remains for me to praise again the lovely, stylish settings by Roger Butler, to connive at David Thomas's clownish caricature of Claudius — if chiefly because he clowns as expertly as he sings the part — and to express admiration for Felicity Palmer's powerful, eloquent portrayal of the title role, a horrible creature, absolutely serious and marvellous to listen to.

Cynthia Buchan's nasty

stripling Nero is almost a collector's piece. She had trouble on Monday with her first quick aria in the last act, "Coll' ardor del tuo core", chiefly because she was set so precipitous a pace by the young conductor Ivan Fischer, who raises eyebrows with his special orchestral effects, but certainly knows how to make a "baroque" orchestra sound well.

Paul Eswood has the ungrateful task of playing the only good guy in wicked world, as boring as Sir Galahad in Arthurian legend: Eswood looks suitably robust, and sings his music with real nobility. Otho is the lucky man who finally gets Meryl Drower's luscious sweetmeat Poppaea. She is another good reason for seeing and hearing Handel's *Agrippina*.

William Mann

Concert

Plausible economy

Parley of Instruments

St George's, Hanover Square

Instead of a choir, the Parley of Instruments used the voices of Elizabeth Lane (deputizing for the sick Emma Kirby), Ian Partridge and Stephen Roberts for three of Handel's Chandos Anthems which they performed at their London Handel Festival concert on Monday. The excuse for such economy was plausible enough. That was how the Duke of Chandos would probably have heard them in the second decade of the 1700s.

By then Handel's Italian flame had been half quenched by his deference to English refinement. And once we had accepted the usual vagaries of baroque oboe playing, the musicians on Monday responded stylishly to Handel's subtle invention.

Perhaps in *O Sing unto the Lord* Miss Lane and Mr Partridge could have added weight to their suspensions in the duet "O worship the Lord in the beauty of holiness" and the fury of "The waves of the sea rage horribly" was tempered by poor instrumental coordination. But *As Pants the Heart* was performed with lavish yearning, evoking appositely the dryness of a still, sun-baked Mediterranean afternoon. *I Will Magnify Thee* elicited some of the best violin playing of the evening, complementing rapturously Miss Lane's spontaneous expressiveness in the aria "The Lord is righteous".

As if to hint at the distant sources of this music, the Parley included three sacred pieces by Monteverdi. Two simple hymn settings were counterbalanced by the more daring, two-voice version of *Confitebor tibi, Domine*. Here Miss Lane and Mr Partridge engaged in colourful, erotic dialogue, crowned by the two violins ushering them out gently with the dying echoes of the final, spare "Amen".

Stephen Pettitt

Second Stride, a contemporary dance company presenting works by Siobhan Davies, Ian Spink and Richard Alston, makes its debut at the Oxford Playhouse on May 5. After a British tour, which will include a London season at Riverside Studios from June 8 to 13, the company leaves for a four-week visit to the United States.



Karen Black: study of neurosis

It was a disappointment for Karen Black, who began her career on the stage, and was hit on Broadway in a thriller, *Playroom*, before going to Hollywood. Like most people who have worked with Altman, she has enormous respect for his skills in handling actors and was easily persuaded into going back on the stage to play a transsexual in a silly play.

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well."
There was no first
director. For
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George

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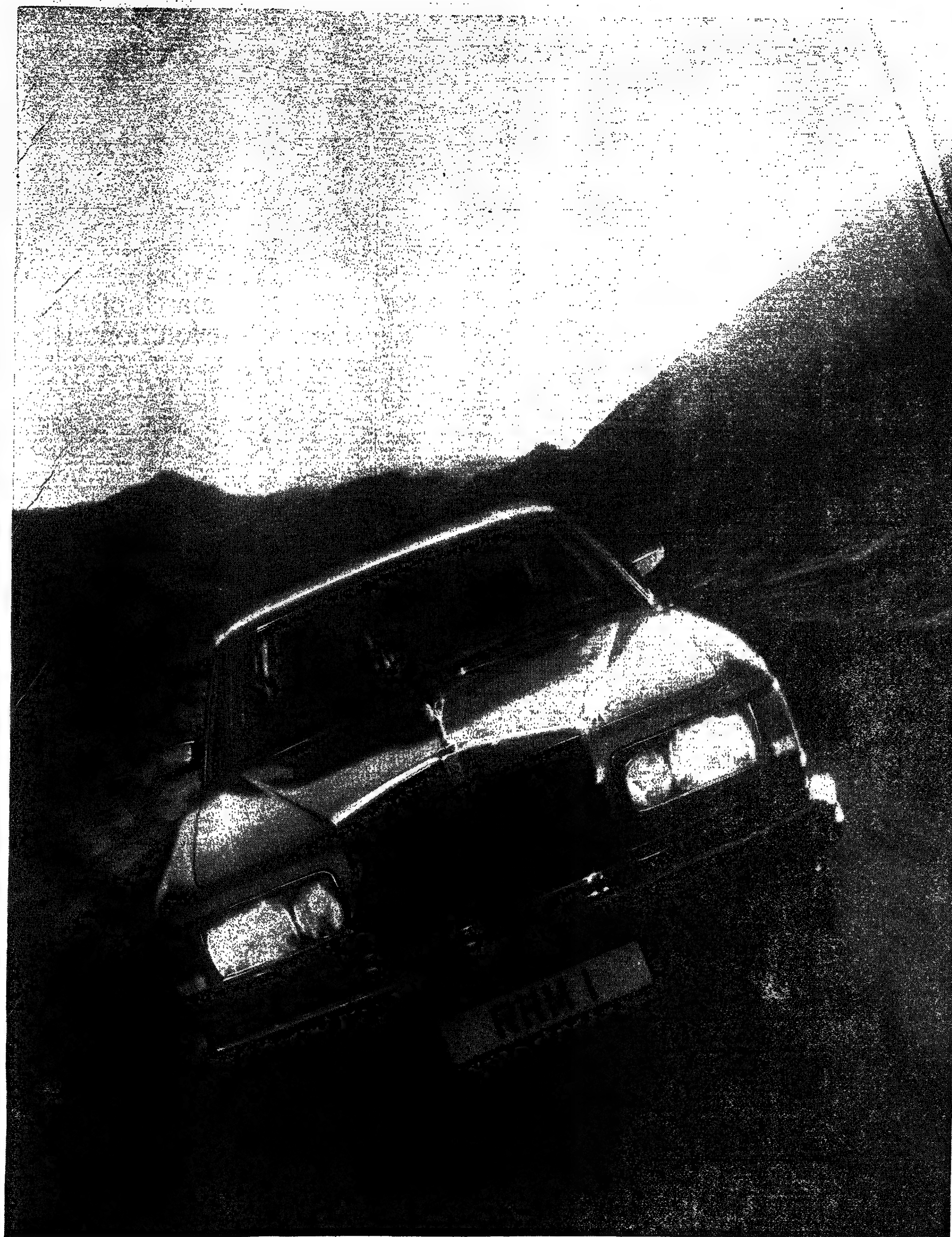
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Richard Williams



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Pol's paradox: the reformers do not want martial law to stay

by Roger Boyes

Winter, the military solution.

...can go to the military solution.

...the winter has been the spring (for that is the plan) must belong to the military solution.

...the Communist Party, tries to establish that it is business as usual in Poland and that it is back in the centre stage of the party's central committee has been the subject of a number of articles in the press.

...the declaration of martial law, it was possible for Poland to go one of two routes: that of Mr Janos Kadar, the Hungarian leader, whose economic reforms have brought a degree of consumer satisfaction, or the way of Mr Gustav Husak, the Czechoslovak leader, who has concentrated on "normalization", weeding out those dissatisfied with the system.

But the fighting in the party has led to a blurring of the two options and, more by default than anything

else, a patchwork compromise is emerging that has left the party rank and file utterly bewildered. This is known as the Polish solution.

"All politics is carrot and stick," says a reformist member of the party's ideological commission. "We believe in a regular diet of carrots and occasionally some application of the stick. They (the hardliners) believe in stick, stick and giving out the occasional carrot when they're short of breath."

In fact, nobody in Poland much believes in carrots any more, ensuring that a Kadarist solution — encouraging people to work and produce more because there are desirable things to buy — cannot work.

May Day slogans, to be drawn up at the plenum, will urge Poles to work more for Poland. Most factories, however, are at a standstill not because of go-slows but because of the chronic shortage of raw materials, itself a result of mismanagement.

The price increases mean that goods are inaccessible and that there is no link between producing more and being better off. The result is a type of industrial agnosticism that will be cured only when people start believing in the competence of government to solve problems. That, in turn, can be achieved only through dialogue between leaders and led, a restoration of trust in the party.

That, at any rate, is the view of the reformists in the Communist Party, supported in stronger language by moderate elements in the underground. The hardliners, by contrast, that motivation is a matter of discipline. Dialogue with anti-socialist forces — Solidarity, say — leads only to concessions and slippery paths.

This then is the Polish paradox: it is the reformists, those who want to see a new, improved Communist

Party responsive to the people and the Church, who want martial law to stay in place. Those who privately deplore the internment of thousands of dissidents are actually the most zealous supporters of military control.

There are two reasons for this. In the first place, dialogue needs time for results to show, it needs a basic minimum of social order. The reformists argue for a two-tier front of national understanding that would group the PUWP with its two more or less loyal satellite parties, the Peasants Party and the Democratic Party, and even the lay Catholic Pax party.

This would create the impression that communist rule is not being imposed on Poland but rather emerges out of a consensus. Feeding into the upper tier would be the "social forces" — trade unions, the youth movement and so on. They would not have, as Solidarity once laid claim to, equal say in running the economy but would be consulted. To buy negotiating time to achieve this "power-sharing" arrangement, the Solidarity leadership has to be kept under lock and key for a while longer.

The second reason for continuing martial law is the uncertainty surrounding Soviet policy. "Brezhnev could die in two months, two days, two years," says a leading party journalist. "We would be fools to let the law before the leadership question is resolved."

There is a certain logic to this line of thought. If martial law is lifted now and open fighting breaks out, the Soviet Union will obviously be worried. If, in addition, Mr Brezhnev dies and a hardline leadership slips into place even for an interregnum, the whole point of martial law — to put the Polish house in order before Soviet troops do so — would have been negated.

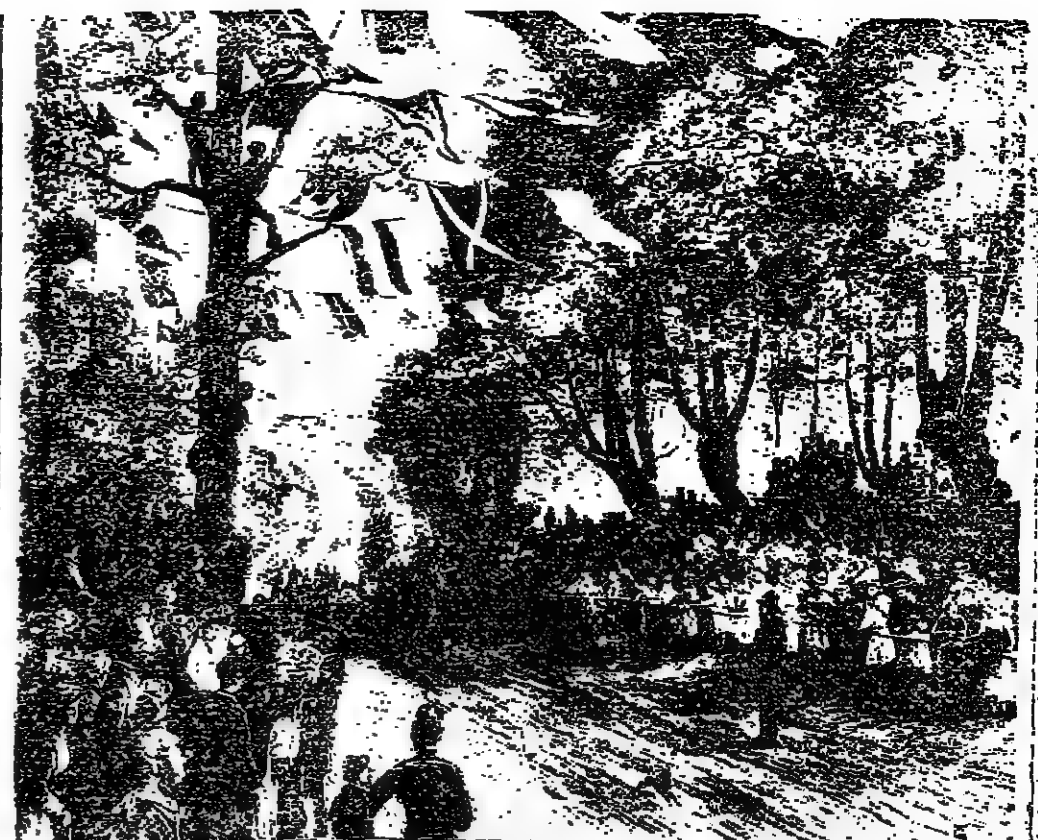
The Polish hard line Marxists give this line of thought little time. With

firm party control they say, the Soviet Union will allow Poland to seek its own destiny. The solution then is to base the party on a firmer ideological basis, strengthen links with the Soviet Union and phase out martial law. Thus the army, far from being the dominant force in Polish politics, has become something of a political football, dribbled rather than kicked between the party factions.

General Jaruzelski's real power rests with his control of the economy — through his office as Prime Minister — rather than his control of the army (as Defence Minister and head of the Military Council). But he can and does effectively use his multiplicity of functions to bolster the case of the reform-minded in the Communist Party at a time when the hardliners seem to be scoring points.

The recent banning of the journalists' old union, the sacking of a liberal reformer as Rector of Warsaw University — these seem on the face of it to show that the hardened core of dogmatists in the party are gathering strength. But this may be viewing the situation from the wrong end of the telescope: had it not been for the party reformers and in at least one instance the personal intervention of General Jaruzelski, the hardliners would have got away with much more. Some had called for the sacking of 40 per cent of the nation's journalists. These demands have been watered down after skirmishes with the reformists.

But during all this infighting, the essential issue — Poland's destiny — is at best neglected, at worst exploited for personal advantage. General Jaruzelski is manifestly a patriot who employed the military for patriotic purposes: that much he must be credited for. But over the last four months, the source of the power — military support for the rebuilding of trust in Communist Party government — has become a source of paralysis.



Crowds line the way for Queen Victoria's visit to Epping Forest in 1882. Reproduced from The Graphic of that year.

The long march of the footpath revolutionaries

Today, Andrew Bennett will introduce a Bill dubbed the Walkers' Charter into the House of Commons. It is the first shot in what will have to be a long campaign to improve the rights of those who want to walk in the country. There have been many radical access Bills in the past — and all have failed. But this is an extraordinary year to see another attempt.

One hundred years ago, on May 6, 1882, Queen Victoria declared Epping Forest open for "the use and enjoyment of my people for all time". This reassertion of a long long eroded by landowners was made only after a long and occasionally deliberately illegal struggle by locals, backed by the wealthy campaigners of what was soon to become The Commons, Open Spaces and Footpaths Preservation Society (COSFPS).

Fifty years ago this Saturday, April 24, 1932, several hundred ramblers, inspired and led by young socialists, organized a mass trespass on Kinder Scout in the Peak District. Until 1836 Kinder had been "King's Land", and was prized and unchallenged walking country until it fell to private ownership and grouse.

This Saturday will see Bernard Rothman, a leader of the trespass, at the head of a celebratory re-enactment. Not all those Sheffield and Manchester walkers became members of the formal movement for access, but the late and lamented Howard Hill did, and his Freedom to Roam remains a touching account of the aspirations which led the Ramblers' Association and others to fight for legislation for walkers' rights.

It came in the form of the National Parks and Access to Countryside Act 1949, which has proved fine in rhetoric but not in action. The National Parks have been constantly eroded and access to the countryside is very patchy, even to wilderness areas where only sheep graze and grouse lurk.

The proposals by Andrew Bennett — he is Labour MP for Stockport North — are modest enough: among them that local authorities should be under more urgent restraints to keep open what paths there are, and be more vigorous in invoking the powers that already exist to create new ones; and that wilderness land should be open to walkers. The Charter notes the two quite separate needs of walkers: for rights of way on land where it would be impractical for them to roam freely, and for the right to roam on land where it is manifest they will do no harm.

To grant such rights, Parliament will have to show more firmness on the countryside, and it will not be able to rely on old legal traditions (hence the need for fresh legislation). The ancient rights of commons are very seldom granted free right of access to everyone who wanted it: there were no ramblers' clubs in medieval Britain. Woods and wildernesses were places of fear, not recreation.

The industrial revolution changed all that, and it radically altered the politics of the countryside. Wordsworth, an occasional trespasser, told an irate landowner who remonstrated with him: "I broke your wall down, Sir John. It was obstructing an ancient right of way, and I will do it again. I am a Tory, but scratch me on the back deep enough and you will find the Whig in me yet."

And it was Canon Hardwicke Rawnsley, a doughty fighter against bad white bread and slate quarry railways in the Lakes — and a Ruskinite who became chaplain to King Edward VII — who led the Keswick and District Footpaths Association in several barrier-bashing forays on footpaths which had been blocked by farmers. Two thousand people walked a disputed road on Lapridge in 1886, under Canon Rawnsley's banner. They won access eventually (as did the mass trespassers in the case of Kinder), and a movement was born which became the National Trust.

Our own age adds to some of the old problems and adds several of its own. Andrew Bennett says that "worst, perhaps, is the virtual banishment of walkers from the roads and lanes by their worst enemy, the car. And farmers turn thousands of acres of meadowland (on which one can walk) into barley prairie (on which one cannot). Survey after survey shows that footpaths are seldom used, which local authorities are statutorily obliged to ensure, and that farmers routinely plough or obstruct footpaths, which they have a statutory obligation not to do.

Legal moves are now afoot by Corpus Christi College, Oxford, and others to undo some of the protection recently accorded the commons, and some landowners are said to be exploring a loophole in footpath protection opened up by the notorious Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981.

There remain scores of square miles in the Peak District National Park where people can be, and often are, challenged by keepers; as they quite harmlessly seek

the freedom to roam places that are the straightforward norm in countries such as Norway and Switzerland. There is formal access to only around 400,000 of the 1.5 million acres of common land. And, to list a final example in which injury may be added to insult, farmers have won the extraordinary freedom to turn potentially dangerous bulls out into fields with public rights of way across them.

Against all this, 20 per cent of the population take what could be called serious walks in the country. "This is the make or break decade," says David Clark, chairman of COSFPS, who introduced his own unsuccessful access Bill in February. There is all the evidence in the world of people's desire to walk for recreation, and plenty of high-level Civil Service and Royal Commission evidence that walkers do precious little damage.

But the opposition is hugely powerful: the farming and landowning lobby will at the very least claim expensive compensation in exchange for access, in spite of the ethical dubiousness of the private Bills by which their forefathers first got rid of it. The Commons, Open Spaces and Footpaths Preservation Society is relaunching itself next month. The loss of its quaint name will be a pity (its new one is as yet unknown), but will perhaps betoken the growing realization that it is the very quaintness and inappropriateness of the laws and myths surrounding public rights in the country which most bedevil them. The amenity groups are looking for a new law, and for proper political awareness of the issues.

Towards this end, the Council for the Protection of Rural England is testing the candidates in the forthcoming Oxfordshire district council elections (polling day, May 6) on their attitudes to the proposals that there should be renewed access into the 2,000 acres of Wychwood Forest, which has been effectively closed over recent years in spite of a long tradition of footpath usage there.

The election day marks the exact centenary of Queen Victoria's declaration of Epping Forest. It might yet make a marvellous celebration by notching up some commitment to improve the access arrangements for Oxfordshire's walkers by which only 111 of the country's 27,000 acres of woodland are currently accessible.

Richard North

Can BR get the union elephant off the line?



Lord McCarthy: any advance on January?

As Lord McCarthy finalizes his report on flexible rostering, to be presented later this month, there is weary resignation at British Rail that he will again "fudge the issue". He is, in their view, a compulsive fudger of any issue put before him. They believe he will show this by commending more flexible working for drivers without requiring it of them. That will leave the dispute exactly where it was before the damaging January strikes; and the Board with an even more difficult and painful choice.

Should it swallow hard and go along with a McCarthy policy of gradualism, accepting that, after years of sweet conciliation, Sir Peter Parker inadvertently picked the wrong ground when he finally decided on confrontation.

Or should it, as the hard men of the board believe, put the boot in, by imposing on drivers a change they have failed to negotiate? That would almost certainly

precipitate further industrial action, condemning the country to more disruption and inconvenience, and British Rail to more damage it can ill afford. And for what, it may be asked? An immediate saving of perhaps £15m a year, or 1 per cent of BR's annual staff costs. Peanut!

To take that road, it is argued, is to play into the hands of the government hostile to which, while unhappy about public disruption, is entirely happy with a public demonstration of the incompetence of a public sector industry and the selfish bigotry of a trade union.

But a tough line has strong attraction to the Board, starting perhaps with the virility factor. No one watching the adversarial television can fail to spot the high emotional charge that now runs through this dispute. Fear of losing face by giving in has become a major factor. If the Board caves in now, it is said that manage-

'British Rail has a vision... in which tasks will be done by computers and associated techniques'

ment morale which Sir Peter has so zealously nurtured, will collapse entirely, and future executives of the industry needs will start to look elsewhere.

There is also the hardly less potent light-at-the-end-of-the-tunnel factor. British Rail has a vision of the future which must be largely realised if it believes there is to be a future. It is of the cybernetic railway of the 1990s in which tasks now performed laboriously and inefficiently by people will be done by computers and associated techniques. The market for travel is expected to expand by up to 50 per cent because of lower retirement age, more students and more leisure generally. But rail's share will fall, and with it the case for continuing to support BR, unless the cost and price of rail travel is brought sharply down. It can be done, the visionaries say, and the service improved immeasurably in the process.

For example, it should be possible by 1995 to look up a train by pressing a button on a cable television set. A further flick of the switch will book a seat on the chosen train, and a ticket to be collected or delivered, and charge the cost to the traveller's credit-card account.

While serving the customer, the computer will simultaneously plan train movements, automatically control them on the track. A computer can in theory make a better job of optimizing the three-fold resources of rolling stock, train crews and track capacity than can an army of clerks.

The railway, with its guided track and telecon-

trol, has long been seen as a prime area for the substitution of man by machine, a process on which human assistance is changing in the main brake. To BR's hawk, the Aslef drivers' dispute is seen in that light. Flexible rostering is important not so much in itself but as one of a succession of steps to a more automated railway. The light will be reached only by going through the tunnel.

To take one example, train drivers work from depots, each of which has a defined territory, based on prewar distance factors or even the old private railway companies, beyond which a train cannot proceed without a change of crew.

Birmingham has two main-line drivers' depots: one at Edgely serving the Bristol-Shedfield line, and one at New Street for the Euston-Preston line. They are not interchangeable, and even on their own line there are limits: a Bristol train will not go north of Derby, for example. Such practices are not compatible with a computerized railway.

It would be wrong to suggest that Aslef members are the sole culprits. Many freight trains that really need a crew of only one the driver — have a superfluous second person, (Aslef) as well as a superfluous third (NUR) in the rear-facing cab of the same locomotive. The BR has so far refused to sacrifice these erstwhile guards on the altar of change.

The automated railway of the 1990s could have a labour force half or less than that of today's 170,000; and were it not for union resistance, BR believes it could manage the change to a new system quite well. More than half the train

drivers are over 50, and many have over 30 years' service. Attractive retirement terms are available to such men as they approach the age of 60, and many, it is thought, would willingly take them if the choice were theirs alone. But as indicated earlier, individual welfare is not the only factor: group vitality and survival are much to the fore.

Meanwhile, those favouring a soft line argue that though the strategy of change is right, the tactics on this occasion have been wrong. Many have been shaken by the apparent domination of middle-aged moderates in Aslef, not young hotheads or dedicated lefties, to win this fight, thus revealing an unsuspected swamp in the battlefield that looked good to the Board generals when they scanned it with their binoculars and chose it.

The argument that "we have to win this or we might as well throw in the towel" is rejected on the ground that there is no domino effect: Aslef and the others have a defence in depth of serried ranks of restrictive practices beyond inflexible rostering, and between BR and the end of the tunnel, they will have to be dealt with patiently, step by step, as McCarthy is likely to suggest.

Readers of the Rev Wilbert Awdry's children's books on trains will recall the tale of the tunnel blocked by an elephant. Can an elephant like Aslef be shunted out, or does it have to be coaxed?

That is a question that is likely to face not only the BR Board but the country very soon.

Michael Bailey
Transport Correspondent

Why there is so little action at Acton

The London evening paper, The Standard, scored a coup last year when a reporter and photographer paid a nocturnal visit to London Transport's Acton works shops and found them full of sleepers — employees who were supposed to be working the night shift. It now appears that the revelation might more properly have been a cause for LITE pride than scandal.

In a paper delivered at the Institution of Mechanical Engineers' headquarters on Monday night, Gordon Hafter of London Transport revealed that there is precious little work for Acton to do. Barring accidents, London's tube trains return there only three times in their lifespan, at nine-year intervals.

The minimal work is all that is needed because the carriages now have their entire structure, other than interior trim, made of aluminium alloy. No noticeable corrosion has taken place, even in London's atmosphere, on any stock built since 1949, except some built between 1959 and 1962 whose floor plates were made of mild steel. Those had to be replaced at the half-life overhaul.

Now a team of advisers from London Transport have won a contract worth almost £15m to help modernize the New York City Transit System, its overhaul shops and depots. Within a few years, I expect, the American workers will be able to take it easy too.

THE TIMES DIARY

I am glad to report that Kenneth Colley will complete his television role at our national see here in Central Television's I Remember Nelson without suffering anything so unsightly as the loss of an eye. The series of plays (the second is shown tonight) all set in the last few years of Nelson's life, but there is no glimpse of his eye

patch, or visible suggestion of his blindness. Hugh Whitmore, who wrote the plays, claims historical accuracy is of his right eye, but not the eye itself, in Corsica in 1794. He did not usually wear a patch indoors, and though he did wear it on deck during battles, it is assumed it was taken off when he was injured at Trafalgar and carried below decks to die.

Baker's roll call

Even now they have not taken all the poetry out of politics. Tonight there will be a gathering of ministers at Victoria station. No, not an evacuation, but a book launch for London Lines, an anthology of poetry about the capital edited by Kenneth Baker, our very cultivated Minister of Industry and Information Technology.

Several of the poets Baker has chosen for inclusion have agreed to attend, and the affair will cross party lines since they included Lady Wilson and Roger Woddis, the satirical versifier of the New Statesman.

Double decker

An arctophile, a lover of bears, triumphed in the finals of the sandwich of the year competition yesterday. Elizabeth Walker, a restaurant manageress at ICL's Wilton plant on Merseyside, carried off both first prizes

against stiff (though fortunately not literally so) competition at the Flour Advisory Bureau.

Elizabeth, who owns six teddy bears, one of which she was clutching for luck, won £1,600. Her Cleveland Smokey, a heady mixture of smoked ham, red and green apples and mango chutney butter on wheatmeal bread, swept the board in the hand-held sandwich class, her Chicken Merlin, crumbled bacon, diced chicken and avocado pear bound in natural yoghurt and fresh cream flavoured with coriander and tabasco on brown bread, took the honours in the knife and fork section.

What she could do with some sliced grizzly I hesitate to imagine, but bear's paw is a well-established oriental delicacy.

One swallow

Dolamore, the independent wine merchants by appointment to the Queen, are to be distributors for the world's smallest hot water

"I'm just not sure, Tony, what a special relationship means any more..."



bottles — which is how the digestive nips called Underberg are often described.

Underberg's two centilitre bottles are supposed to be drained at a gulp for best restorative effect after a good meal. Some rate them as a hangover cure too, and Germans, who are renowned for gross appetites, swallow a million a day.

The red-stoppered bottles, wrapped in brown paper, bear the legend *Semper idem*, but legend I fear it is. Since Hubert Underberg founded the firm with a secret family recipe in 1846 it has been found that some of the herbs from 43 countries included in the original brew were actually

poisonous, and they are now omitted. Moreover, the proof — hitherto a high 88 degrees — is about to be reduced in an effort to keep down the price, as well as the meal.

...not a sip

They said anything could happen. Michael McNair-Wilson, Conservative MP for Newbury, thought he was being very diplomatic when he laid in a bottle of Smirnoff vodka to entertain Nicolai Ouspensky, First Secretary at the Soviet Embassy, who had agreed to address a meeting on disarmament in his constituency.

Alas, the Russian refused point blank to drink it. "That is not vodka," he said. "It does not taste of anything. That is a drink for Americans."

Bank after bank in the United States is urging its customers to "put your money in the IRA". The initials, I am relieved to say, stand for Individual Retirement Account.

Colin Davison, of Bransholme, near Hull, has discovered letters written by William Wilberforce, the anti-slavery campaigner, which are said to reveal that he enjoyed opium. A Sorbey's expert says: "They could be extremely valuable."

Yet as Althea Hayter, the author of *Opium and the Romantic Imagination*, confirms, the fact that Wilberforce was an

opium addict most of his life is well known. He first took the drug while suffering an internal disorder. It became a habit which lasted 45 years.

Wilberforce was in good company. Apart from Thomas de Quincey, other nineteenth century figures who used the drug, which Baudelaire called his *vieille et terrible amie*, included Coleridge, William Collins, Edgar Allan Poe and possibly Keats.

Holy Muppet

That the Queen's press secretary, Michael Shea, really referred to Her Majesty as "Miss Piggyface" I cannot imagine, but I venture to suggest it would not be too terrible if he did. My illustration suggests the world's most beautiful Muppet may have been a Hindu goddess in a previous incarnation. It comes from the catalogue of the Hayward Gallery exhibition *In the Image of Man*, which identifies the Miss Piggy look-alike as Varaha, the female escort of Vishnu, boar incarnation.



Basil's forte

Basil Fawley has won the Queen's award for export achievement. John Cheese, his creator, is naturally delighted. Video Arts, the company which makes training films and which distributes two episodes of *Fawlty Towers* as such, subsidised Cheese's income while he was preparing the television series.

There are now almost 50 films, used by 18,000 companies in Britain, and 20 of the top 100, and in 24 countries around the world. Cheese says that at last he feels he has done something useful, but Fawley says that training is a serious matter, and he is not surprised that Video Arts' frivolous attitude appeals to foreigners.

The Birmingham Chamber of Industry and Commerce has cancelled a trade visit to Argentina this October because of the Falklands invasion. They will go instead to Chile.

Hamlet's ghost?

Anthony Andrews, lately of *Brideshead Revisited*, tells me the Algonquin Hotel in New York has found a successor to Hamlet, its white and marmalade cat who died of kidney failure after 12 years' service and sociability.

The hotel, much favoured by literary and theatrical men, has recruited a cat of uncannily similar appearance who has duly been christened Hamlet II.

PHS

سكنا من الامم

BUSINESS NEWS/FOCUS AND COMMENT

INTERNATIONAL



Trade with S. America to increase

Congressman Bill Brock said the United States is intent on increasing trade with South America, including Argentina, when he met reporters in Washington to discuss a trip last week to Argentina, Brazil and Peru. He emphasized that the Falklands crisis, in terms of trade, was not raised.

There have been press reports that the United States might consider trade or other economic sanctions against Argentina, but Mr Brock declined to discuss the reports because of delicate negotiations.

W Germany

West Germany's 1983 gross national product (GNP) will rise 3 per cent in real, or price adjusted, terms, from 1982, Dr Otto Lambrecht, Economics Minister, predicted at the opening of the Hannover Industrial Fair last night.

China

Peking has agreed to increase trade with the Soviet Union by 43 per cent this year, but this involves further planned reduction of capital goods purchases, while raw material imports from Moscow will rise, western economists said here today. The agreement set the value of bilateral trade at \$300m (£18.3m) 43 per cent up on the previous year but far below the 1979 record of \$503.3m.

Turkey

Turkey's foreign debt stood at \$15,090m (£8,672m) in April, the Ankara bank announced in central bank yesterday. Only \$2,100m of the debt is short-term representing an improvement over 1979-78, when short-term foreign debts which came to as much as half of its total foreign obligations.

RECORD START TO SECOND HUNDRED YEARS!

- 1981 RESULTS
- New Annual Premiums up by 16%
 - New Single Premiums up by 75%
 - Protected Growth Declared Rate up to 124%
 - Terminal Bonus increased
 - Assets now exceed £400 Million

- NEW DEVELOPMENTS
- First Annual Declaration of Bonus
 - MORTGAGE PLAN - flexible house purchase package
 - SOVEREIGN PLAN - pension plan based on Protected Growth
 - Establishment of special facilities for funds from banks and building societies

- INVESTMENT
- £60m of new money invested - 32% into gilts, 19% in property, 40% in equities, 9% in cash.

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The Queen's Awards

Selling technology to Japan

A firm which became the first British Company to export micro-computer software to the Japanese is among the 110 winners of this year's Queen's Awards for export and technology achievement. Awards were made to 91 firms for export achievement and 19 for technological advances. Although the total of 110 was one more than last year, the number of applications received for the awards was down from more than 1200 to only 1079, the lowest since the 1974 oil crisis. The present recession has taken its toll of the number of companies applying for awards in the export sector with only 818 firms having been worthy of consideration this year.

One of the significant features of this year's awards is the number of small companies recognized for their achievements with about 45 per cent of winning firms employing less than 50 people. A typical example of the effectiveness of small companies is Micro Focus, a London-based software firm, which has been established for less than six years. Last year it became the first software company to win an award for a technological breakthrough. This time its award is for export achievement with almost three quarters of the firm's turnover earned abroad. It

recently became the first British company to export micro-computer software to the Japanese.

An even smaller firm, with a team of only six, has been similarly honoured for its efforts in the production and export of military pyrotechnics, and other defence equipment. Turnover at Richard Unwin International has grown from less than £150,000 in 1979 to around £2.5m last year. Among its products are simulation systems to reproduce rifle and machine gun fire; mortar, grenade and shell bursts and larger scale explosions.

Another successful small firm is the Clwyd based Tiger Tim products which has won an award for export achievement through the sale of kerosene firelighters to the Middle East, Europe and even the Southern Pacific.

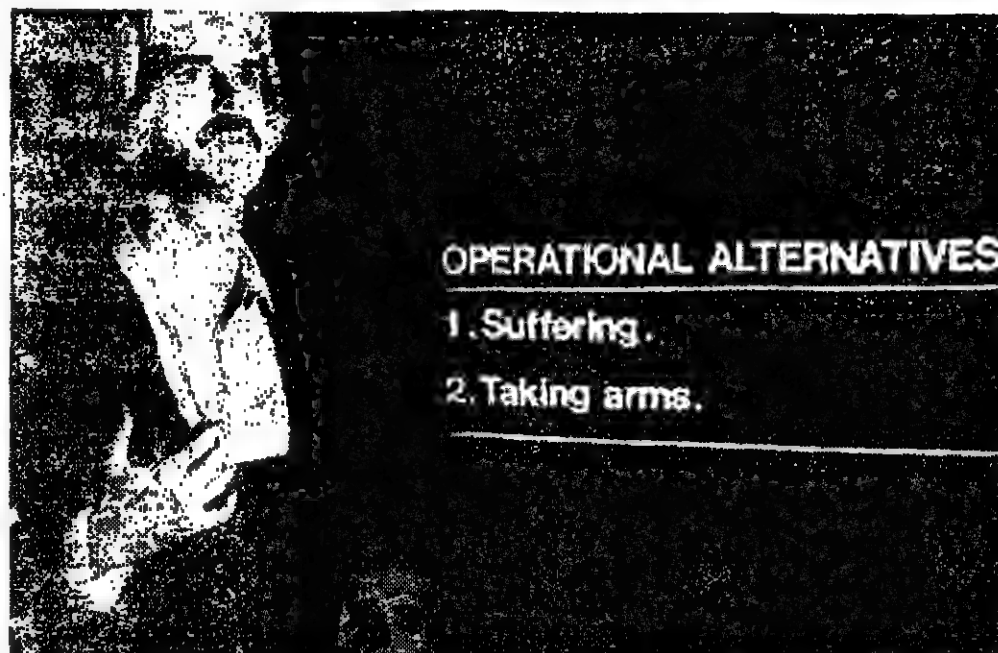
This year one company has received a double award. The Actuation Division of Lucas Aerospace has gained an award for its sales of hydraulic and pneumatic actuation systems used in aircraft secondary flying controls, for which it also won an award last year. At the same time the division wins a technology award for its innovative work in gas turbine engine re-heat nozzle and thrust reverse actuation systems. This

technology has contributed greatly to aircraft safety through lower fire risk and engine weight.

This year the export awards recognise some of the difficulties British companies have encountered. Seldom seen among the list of export winners are hotel groups, but one such is Comfort Hotels International which operates 27 hotels in Britain and overseas.

The awards also recognize the achievements of the independent Holborn Law Tutors, a college which provides full time degree and professional training for British and overseas students. The college has won the award for the export of its services to some 15 countries mainly in SE Asia and Africa. Merchant bankers Morgan Grenfell win an award, for the second time. It exports its services to most parts of the world, in particular to North America, South-east Asia, South America and the communist countries.

The judges, under the chairmanship of Sir Douglas Wass, joint head of the Home Civil Service, were generally impressed with the overall standard of entries. They believed it was the recession rather than any lack of interest which kept entries at a low level this year. They stressed that the technology awards are made, not for inventions, but for products with a definite market and a proven record.



To be or not to be... actor John Cleese stars in an industrial training film made by his company, Video Arts. A series of such films produced by the company has won a Queen's Award

OPERATIONAL ALTERNATIVES

1. Suffering.
2. Taking arms.

FOR EXPORT

Aerocoldform; Aircraft and Instrument; Demisting; Aircraft; Furnishing; International; Alis; Aston Electronic; Development; Aviation Traders (Engine); BICC Power Cables; BIS Software; The Ballantyne Sports; Baxter-Fell Northfleet; Beaufort Air-Sea Equipment; Bibby Line; The Aircraft Group; British Aerospace; Buttsworth Systems (UK); The Gerni Works of Cape Boards & Panels; Claridge Mills; Coin Controls; Comfort Hotels International; The Magnetic Media; Manufacturing Division of Control; Coopers (Metals); Cummins Engine Company; The Equipment Division of Dasic International; Dowry Mecor; Dreamland; Electrical Appliances; The Marine Loading Arm; Division of Enco; Wharton UK; Fabrikat Industries; Fairley Alday Marine.

The Display Group of the Navigation Systems Department of Ferranti; Donald Fisher; Flynn; Peter Fraenkel & Partners; GEC Electrical Projects; GEC Turbine Generators; Haiste International; The Henderson Busby Partnership; Honsara Law; Holland & Co; Hughes Tool Company; Huntley Medical; The Incinerator Company; Instrumental Colour Systems; James Marlow Services; Johnson Matthey Chemicals; Johnston Pipes; Kodak; Landis Lund; Lapointe-Brook Co Division of Sewalev Machine Tools; Life Science Research; Liquid Plastics; The Actuation Division of Lucas Aerospace; Mabey & Johnson; Martin-Baker Aircraft Company; Merz & McLellan; Metier Management Systems; Michael Tyre; Micro Focus; Micro-Image Technology; S.

A. Monk; Morgan Grenfell; Morris Hanbury Jackson Le May; National Supply Company (UK); The Licensing Division of Nedon; T. P. O'Sullivan and Partners; A. R. Philpot & Sons (Milk Powders); Pirali General; Portals Holdings; The France Division of PFF International; Quest Automation Systems; The R H P Precision Division of R H P Bearings; The Avionics Division of Racal-Decca Navigator; Racal Security; Rapier; Rodland Automation; Roy Manufacturing Co (Fashions); Ruston Gas Turbines; Shackleton Engineering; Simon Food Engineers; The United Kingdom Overseas Group of Smith Kline & French Laboratories; The Cheltenham

Division of Smiths Industries Aerospace and Defence Systems; Stewart Wiles, Somerset; T. I. Chesterfield; Tiger Tim Products; Richard Unwin International; V. G. Edwards of Enfield, Middlesex - for advancing technology in the automatic handling of non-ferrous metals extruded by hydraulic presses up to 7000 tons.

The Scottish Group of Ferranti, Ferry Road, Edinburgh - for the development and production of a Combined Map and Electronic Display (COMED) for use in military aircraft.

Isotron, High Wycombe - for development and production of its 8000 series testing machines used for studying the mechanical properties of materials, components and structures.

Division-Battfield Sensors Royal Signals and Radar Establishment and Plessey Optoelectronics and Microwave for innovation in the research and development of pyroelectric infra-red detectors.

Edwards of Enfield, Middlesex - for advancing technology in the automatic handling of non-ferrous metals extruded by hydraulic presses up to 7000 tons.

The Scottish Group of Ferranti, Ferry Road, Edinburgh - for the development and production of a Combined Map and Electronic Display (COMED) for use in military aircraft.

Laser-Scan Laboratories, Cambridge - for innovation in the design and manufacture of laser-based computer peripherals and systems.

The Actuation Division of Lucas Aerospace, Wolverhampton - for technological innovation in gas turbine engine re-heat nozzle and thrust reverse actuation systems.

May and Baker, Dagenham - for technological innovation in the development and production of 'FLAGYL' (metronidazole).

The Mining Research and Development Establishment of the National Coal Board, Burton-upon-Trent - awarded jointly to the Mining Research and Development Establishment and Salford Electrical Instruments for the development and practical application of a natural gamma radiation detector.

Neotronics, Bishop's Cleeve, Shropshire - for the development and production of a fuel efficiency monitor which speedily analyses essential information on boiler or furnace combustion efficiency.

Geo-Offshore Systems, Great Yarmouth - for its development and production of one man tethered submersibles.

Plant Breeding Institute, Cambridge - for innovation in breeding the nematode-resistant main-crop potato variety, Maris Piper.

Recal-Redac, Tewkesbury - for innovation in the application of advanced micro-processor technology in the production of a portable desktop computer aided design machine.

The Derby Engineering Function of Rolls-Royce Derby - in recognition of an outstanding contribution to fuel efficiency in the operation of turbofan aircraft engines.

TSL Thermal Syndicate, Walsend - for technological innovation in the manufacture of translucent fused silica tubing.

Business Editor

Bed, breakfast and a hangover

The finance bill's proposals on indexation of capital gains tax (CGT) are developing into classic example of the gulf between theoretical correctness and practical disaster.

Acting with the best of fiscal intentions, the Chancellor wants to end the injustice of charging paper gains to capital gains tax by indexing their measurement to the rate of inflation.

But this proposal has caused widespread anxiety: first, over how it affects the popular investment practice of "bed and breakfasting", and second, the complications it causes for future calculations of the tax.

Bed and breakfasting is a means of avoiding or limiting CGT through buying and selling shares in the same stock exchange account. As such, and in the

the gut reaction is that if CGT costs more to calculate and raises less revenue, why not scrap it? The Revenue's argument is that the combination of indexation and raising the exemption limit from £3,000 to £5,000 will mean it can administer the tax with fewer staff.

This does not absolve the Government from the confusion it has caused. Sources close to the Treasury have blamed the confusion on poor management at the Finance Bill planning stage. Now it is up to the legislators to clarify the situation.

Exports

More advice

Small firms may be financially hard-pressed at the moment, but there is no shortage of well-intentioned assistance from both the Government and private sectors. Following the Business Opportunities Programme and industry's drive to increase the number of non-executive directors on company boards, there is now the establishment of the Export and Overseas Trade Advisory Panel (EOTAP).

The company, formed under the auspices of the Institute of Export, intends to provide a new style of advice to management seeking to develop profitable business overseas. For a payment of £75 a day plus expenses, companies will be able to call upon the knowledge and advice of each of the panel's 33 members who include five former ambassadors, six former consuls general, and various former commercial counsellors, High Commissioners, export consultants and industrialists.

According to Mr Harold Yates, vice chairman of the institute's council and chairman of the new company, the panel hopes to bridge the gap between potential exporters - and existing exporters who may have specific problems - and the services that are available in Government departments and organizations like the British Overseas Trade Board (BOTB).

The formation of the panel, however, says as much about the apparent inaccessibility of the mass of useful commercial information stored in Whitehall as it does about the lack of export knowledge on the part of the small businessman.

Sir Geoffrey Howe... well intentioned

current phase of the Inland Revenue's assault on tax avoidance, severely restricting it comes as no surprise. Unfortunately, it is emerging that this measure is simply a by-product of the proposal to index CGT and end the pooling arrangements for calculating the tax.

Stockbrokers admit that the arrangement was a source of revenue for them, but expressing irritation at how the restrictions have been introduced. Inland Revenue officials deny there was any specific intention to strike at bed and breakfasting. Instead, they say, indexation will make their calculation of CGT liabilities more complex.

This is the rub, however, for stockbrokers who service private clients. The increased complexity of CGT means computer programmes will have to be rewritten, in most cases at considerable expense. There is strong support for official stock exchange representations to the Government.

Provision for taxation was £196,000 against £273,000 in 1980. After a deduction of £9,000 for minorities, £711,000 was attributable to shareholders against £701,000 last time.

Earnings per share before deduction of extraordinary items of £1.08m were 9.02p against 8.85p last year. The extraordinary items were £500,000 charged as losses attributable on closure of William Denby and £488,000 as a result of other losses and rationalization costs.

WILLIAM LOW
£3.2m cash call

William Low, the Dundee-based supermarket chain which last year closed its troubled fast food subsidiary, MacTatties, is calling on shareholders for £3.2m.

With the right issue, at 145p a share, comes a pretax profits forecast for the year to September of not less than £2.2m compared with £1.8m earned on the previous year. This brings Low closer to its former strength when in 1979 it made £2.4m before tax.

The cash call, on one for three basis, is a short term measure to bolster the effect of the group's interest charges and reduce borrowings but will add to its capital base. Low's shares dropped to 198p.

Low, Scotland's largest independent supermarket retailer, reports half-time profits ahead at £1.05m in the six months to March compared with £835,756. Sales from continuing activities rose to £63.16m against £57m last time.

The half-time dividend is held at 3p gross. At the operating level profits were £1.47m, against £1m, but losses from the discontinued fast food business were down at £109,376 compared with £196,180. Interest charges were substantially up at £313,900 from £25,000.

The full year improvement in profits is expected to be made with only a small contribution from recent development projects but this will grow over the next few years. On this basis, the directors are predicting a final dividend up at 8.4p gross - from 7.7p - making a total of 11.4p gross.

UNITED PARCELS
Record posted

Road transport group United Parcels, formerly United Carriers, has reported record profits for the year to January 30. Pretax profits rose from £5.04m to £6.05m, on turnover up from £32.5m to £40.19m. The board, led by chairman Mr Graham Millard, has declared a final dividend of 3.3p, making a total payment of 4.5p. This is unchanged from 1981.



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The Over-the-Counter Market

1981/82	1982/83	Company	Price	Chg	Gross Div	Yld %	Actual	P/L	Yld %
130	100	Asa Brit Ind CULS	129	+1	10.0	7.8	—	—	—
75	62	Airspan Group	73	—	4.7	6.4	11.6	16.0	16.0
51	33	Armstrong & Rhodes	44	—	4.3	9.8	3.7	8.3	8.3
205	187	Bardon Hill	199	+1	9.7	4.9	9.7	11.8	11.8
107	100	CCL 11% Conv Pref	107	—	15.7	14.7	—	—	—
104	61	Deborah Services	62	—	6.0	9.7	3.1	5.8	5.8
131	97	Frank Horsell	127	+1	6.4	5.0	11.4	23.5	23.5
83	39	Frederick Parker	75	+1	6.4	8.5	3.8	7.5	7.5
76	46	George Blair	54	—	—	—	—	—	—
102	93	Ind Prec Castings	95	—	7.3	7.6	6.9	10.4	10.4
109	100	Isis Conv Pref	108	—	15.7	14.5	—	—	—
113	94	Jackman Group	97	+1	7.0	7.2	3.1	6.9	6.9
130	108	James Burroughs	113	—	8.7	7.7	8.2	10.4	10.4
334	240	Robert Jenkins	240	—	31.3	13.0	3.3	8.5	8.5
64	51	Scrutons "A"	64	—	5.3	8.3	9.8	9.1	9.1
222	159	Torday & Carlisle	159	—	10.7	6.7	5.1	9.5	9.5
15	10	Twinkl Ord	13	—	—	—	—	—	—
80	66	Twinkl 15% ULS	80	—	15.0	18.8	—	—	—
44	25	Unilock Holdings	25	—	3.0	12.0	4.5	7.6	7.6
103	73	Walter Alexander	79	—	6.4	8.1	5.2	9.2	9.2
263	212	W. S. Yeates	231	+1	14.5	6.3	6.0	12.1	12.1

* 7 day deposits of sums of £10,000 to £50,000 at 11% ESO, 000 and over 11.4%

Prices now available on Preset page 48146

Base Lending Rates

Bank	Rate
ABN Bank	13%
Barclays	13%
BCCI	13%
Consolidated Crds	13%
C. Hoare & Co	13%
Lloyds Bank	13%
Midland Bank	13%
Nat Westminster	13%
TSB	13%
Williams & Glyn's	13%

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Optimism after first quarter

Boustead, the commodity trading and engineering group, reports that first quarter trading this year shows no definite upturn but it detects some signs of improvement.

But for the last year to December pretax profits tumbled to £1.42m from £2.1m. Sales in the period rose 16 per cent to £44.44m. The final dividend has been held unchanged at 1.78p and the group's shares moved a 1p up to 61p.

Operating profits were down at £1.66m, compared with £2.88m, but interest charges were up at £1m against £454,000. Investment income was nearly doubled at £525,000. Associated companies profits were £303,000, compared with a loss last time of £262,000.

Mr Alan Charton, chairman, says results reflect the worldwide recession. In the United Kingdom, he adds, industrial operations were badly hit in the first half but recovered in the latter six months. Boustead's specialist engineering, particularly with more than doubled profits.

The group's Singapore companies, notably the trading and shipping subsidiaries, achieved satisfactory results despite increased competition. But the Boustead Singapore Group saw profits down 31 per cent, mainly due to poor trading at the Australian subsidiary.

Last year the group sold all its plantation activities with the sale of its Taiping plantation in Malaysia under

the Malaysiaization programme. Taiping's profits have been included for the six months to June. Profits over the book value of £259,000 has been taken in the extraordinary credit of £520,000.

Higher overseas tax had an adverse impact on earnings per share at 1.32p.



Mr John Oakley (above) yesterday announced that he will resign as chairman of the troubled toy-making group Berwick Timpas at its annual meeting next month.

More than two weeks ago the board called for the resignation of Mr Kenneth Simmonds, the company's group managing director, after just over two years in the job.

The call came after Berwick reported a pre-tax loss of £467,000 for the last year and passing the final dividend.

Mr Oakley will be succeeded by Mr William Everard known as a "company doctor" who will join as group managing director and chairman.

Berwick has been dogged by problems for some time. It has reported irregularities of £14,000 in its accounts relating to two companies which Berwick closed in

HAMILTON OIL

Two shutdowns

Hamilton Oil Great Britain, the United Kingdom offshoot of the United States Hamilton Brothers company, which flopped as a stock market newcomer last year from £18.8m to £13.1m.

The group, most of whose income comes from 28.8 per cent interest in the North Sea's Argyll field, suffered from two shutdowns during the year. One was a scheduled eight-week stoppage for structural modifications to the platform. The other, for six weeks, was caused by unusually severe storms.

BODYCOTE

Dividend held

Bodycote International, the Manchester-based protective clothing and metal treatment specialists surprised the market yesterday with better-than-expected pretax profits and a dividend of 1.08m.

The share price rose 3p to 58p as Bodycote announced that dividends had been held at last year's level of 2.85p gross, making 5.17p for the year. The yield is 9.8 per cent.

Sales declined from £28m to £26.3m, but Mr Joe Dwek, chairman, said the group had come through the year healthier although smaller, owing to the board's policy of disinvestment from viable textile activities, which produce high sales but an almost negligible return on capital employed.

1979. The Fraud Squad is investigating allegations of embezzlement and false accounting by a former employee.

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1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26	2026-27	2027-28	2028-29	2029-30	2030-31	2031-32	2032-33	2033-34	2034-35	2035-36	2036-37	2037-38	2038-39	2039-40	2040-41	2041-42	2042-43	2043-44	2044-45	2045-46	2046-47	2047-48	2048-49	2049-50	2050-51	2051-52	2052-53	2053-54	2054-55	2055-56	2056-57	2057-58	2058-59	2059-60	2060-61	2061-62	2062-63	2063-64	2064-65	2065-66	2066-67	2067-68	2068-69	2069-70	2070-71	2071-72	2072-73	2073-74	2074-75	2075-76	2076-77	2077-78	2078-79	2079-80	2080-81	2081-82	2082-83	2083-84	2084-85	2085-86	2086-87	2087-88	2088-89	2089-90	2090-91	2091-92	2092-93	2093-94	2094-95	2095-96	2096-97	2097-98	2098-99	2099-00	2100-01	2101-02	2102-03	2103-04	2104-05	2105-06	2106-07	2107-08	2108-09	2109-10	2110-11	2111-12	2112-13	2113-14	2114-15	2115-16	2116-17	2117-18	2118-19	2119-20	2120-21	2121-22	2122-23	2123-24	2124-25	2125-26	2126-27	2127-28	2128-29	2129-30	2130-31	2131-32	2132-33	2133-34	2134-35	2135-36	2136-37	2137-38	2138-39	2139-40	2140-41	2141-42	2142-43	2143-44	2144-45	2145-46	2146-47	2147-48	2148-49	2149-50	2150-51	2151-52	2152-53	2153-54	2154-55	2155-56	2156-57	2157-58	2158-59	2159-60	2160-61	2161-62	2162-63	2163-64	2164-65	2165-66	2166-67	2167-68	2168-69	2169-70	2170-71	2171-72	2172-73	2173-74	2174-75	2175-76	2176-77	2177-78	2178-79	2179-80	2180-81	2181-82	2182-83	2183-84	2184-85	2185-86	2186-87	2187-88	2188-89	2189-90	2190-91	2191-92	2192-93	2193-94	2194-95	2195-96	2196-97	2197-98	2198-99	2199-00	2200-01	2201-02	2202-03	2203-04	2204-05	2205-06	2206-07	2207-08	2208-09	2209-10	2210-11	2211-12	2212-13	2213-14	2214-15	2215-16	2216-17	2217-18	2218-19	2219-20	2220-21	2221-22	2222-23	2223-24	2224-25	2225-26	2226-27	2227-28	2228-29	2229-30	2230-31	2231-32	2232-33	2233-34	2234-35	2235-36	2236-37	2237-38	2238-39	2239-40	2240-41	2241-42	2242-43	2243-44	2244-45	2245-46	2246-47	2247-48	2248-49	2249-50	2250-51	2251-52	2252-53	2253-54	2254-55	2255-56	2256-57	2257-58	2258-59	2259-60	2260-61	2261-62	2262-63	2263-64	2264-65	2265-66	2266-67	2267-68	2268-69	2269-70	2270-71	2271-72	2272-73	2273-74	2274-75	2275-76	2276-77	2277-78	2278-79	2279-80	2280-81	2281-82	2282-83	2283-84	2284-85	2285-86	2286-87	2287-88	2288-89	2289-90	2290-91	2291-92	2292-93	2293-94	2294-95	2295-96	2296-97	2297-98	2298-99	2299-00	2300-01	2301-02	2302-03	2303-04	2304-05	2305-06	2306-07	2307-08	2308-09	2309-10	2310-11	2311-12	2312-13	2313-14	2314-15	2315-16	2316-17	2317-18	2318-19	2319-20	2320-21	2321-22	2322-23	2323-24	2324-25	2325-26	2326-27	2327-28	2328-29	2329-30	2330-31	2331-32	2332-33	2333-34	2334-35	2335-36	2336-37	2337-38	2338-39	2339-40	2340-41	2341-42	2342-43	2343-44	2344-45	2345-46	2346-47	2347-48	2348-49	2349-50	2350-51	2351-52	2352-53	2353-54	2354-55	2355-56	2356-57	2357-58	2358-59	2359-60	2360-61	2361-62	2362-63	2363-64	2364-65	2365-66	2366-67	2367-68	2368-69	2369-70	2370-71	2371-72	2372-73	2373-74	2374-75	2375-76	2376-77	2377-78	2378-79	2379-80	2380-81	2381-82	2382-83	2383-84	2384-85	2385-86	2386-87	2387-88	2388-89	2389-90	2390-91	2391-92	2392-93	2393-94	2394-95	2395-96	2396-97	2397-98	2398-99	2399-00	2400-01	2401-02	2402-03	2403-04	2404-05	2405-06	2406-07	2407-08	2408-09	2409-10	2410-11	2411-12	2412-13	2413-14	2414-15	2415-16	2416-17	2417-18	2418-19	2419-20	2420-21	2421-22	2422-23	2423-24	2424-25	2425-26	2426-27	2427-28	2428-29	2429-30	2430-31	2431-32	2432-33	2433-34	2434-35	2435-36	2436-37	2437-38	2438-39	2439-40	2440-41	2441-42	2442-43	2443-44	2444-45	2445-46	2446-47	2447-48	2448-49	2449-50	2450-51	2451-52	2452-53	2453-54	2454-55	2455-56	2456-57	2457-58	2458-59	2459-60	2460-61	2461-62	2462-63	2463-64	2464-65	2465-66	2466-67	2467-68	2468-69	2469-70	2470-71	2471-72	2472-73	2473-74	2474-75	2475-76	2476-77	2477-78	2478-79	2479-80	2480-81	2481-82	2482-83	2483-84	2484-85	2485-86	2486-87	2487-88	2488-89	2489-90	2490-91	2491-92	2492-93	2493-94	2494-95	2495-96	2496-97	2497-98	2498-99	2499-00	2500-01	2501-02	2502-03	2503-04	2504-05	2505-06	2506-07	2507-08	2508-09	2509-10	2510-11	2511-12	2512-13	2513-14	2514-15	2515-16	2516-17	2517-18	2518-19	2519-20	2520-21	2521-22	2522-23	2523-24	2524-25	2525-26	2526-27	2527-28	2528-29	2529-30	2530-31	2531-32	2532-33	2533-34	2534-35	2535-36	2536-37	2537-38	2538-39	2539-40	2540-41	2541-42	2542-43	2543-44	2544-45	2545-46	2546-47	2547-48	2548-49	2549-50	2550-51	2551-52	2552-53	2553-54	2554-55	2555-56	2556-57	2557-58	2558-59	2559-60	2560-61	2561-62	2562-63	2563-64	2564-65	2565-66	2566-67	2567-68	2568-69	2569-70	2570-71	2571-72	2572-73	2573-74	2574-75	2575-76	2576-77	2577-78	2578-79	2579-80	2580-81	2581-82	2582-83	2583-84	2584-85	2585-86	2586-87	2587-88	2588-89	2589-90	2590-91	2591-92	2592-93	2593-94	2594-95	2595-96	2596-97	2597-98	2598-99	2599-00	2600-01	2601-02	2602-03	2603-04	2604-05	2605-06	2606-07	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Residential property by Baron Phillips

The law that changes nothing

The main provisions of the 1979 Estate Agents Act, which comes into force on May 3, have provoked an angry response from a number of well established estate agents and professional bodies. Not because they object to its controls but because they do not believe it goes far enough.

Despite attempts by Parliament over almost a century to restrict their activities, estate agents enjoy almost total freedom. The last legislation affecting estate agents came into operation in November 1970. This banned the fixing of fees by groups of agents or professional bodies.

The latest legislation attempts to provide protection for money and deposits. Clients' money must be kept in clearly identified accounts and be properly recorded. Agents will have to pay interest where the amount of the deposit is more than £500 and the interest at least £10.

The Act also calls for full disclosure of an agent's private interests in a deal. Bankrupts may only be employees of an agency, and pre-contract deposits will be banned in Scotland.

The Department of Trade says that failure to comply with these requirements may lead to criminal proceedings, or to banning action by the Director General of Fair Trading, or both.

But what really does it all add up to? Although agents sometimes ask for a small holding deposit as a sign of faith that the would-be purchaser really means to go ahead, few people actually pay out the money. They are far more likely to hand the deposit to the vendor's solicitor.

Among the critics of the Act is Mr Kenneth Forbes, technical officer of the Incorporated Society of Valuers and Auction-



A dilapidated farmhouse set in 12 acres near Lambourn and Newbury is on the market through John German Ralph Fay for £70,000. Built in the last century, the house has been unoccupied for about 10 years. It consists of two to three reception rooms, five bedrooms and a bathroom and is included in the sale are two barns. Further information can be obtained from the agents' Ramsbury (Wiltshire) office.

He describes it as a piece of "negative licensing" because it will not prevent undesirable from entering the profession but will weed them out only after they have broken the law.

At present anyone can set up shop and call himself an estate agent without having to pass an examination of any kind or undertake a test of professional competence. This hardly reassures people who often ques-

tion what an agent does to earn his fees.

"One is appalled that section 16 (governing professional standards and competency) is not being implemented," says Mr Forbes. He agrees that while it used to be commonplace for a purchaser to leave a deposit with an estate agent it is becoming rarer these days and as such the Act will have little effect. Mr Nigel Stephens, senior

partner of Whiteheads, operating mainly in Hampshire and Sussex, says the Act is too late and its achievements are far too little.

Apart from the stringent rules governing clients' money the Act legally obliges an agent to accept with any person, before accepting instructions to sell his house, the commission to be paid, the circumstances in which it will be payable and any other liabilities to be incurred by the property owner. An agent must also disclose any personal interest in the transaction.

Stephens says: "These measures may help to reduce the risk of misunderstanding and protect the public from the few unscrupulous agents. Reputable agents are not being asked to do anything they are not already doing."

Mr Stephens accuses Mrs Sally Oppenheim, the former Minister for Consumer Affairs, of interpreting the Act and the evidence of professional bodies in a way which will give little benefit to the public. Like Mr Forbes he is worried that the Act lays down no minimum standards of competence.

"It still remains open, therefore, for anybody without qualifications or experience to go into business as an estate agent, surveyor, valuer or auctioneer because none of these titles are protected by statute," he says. The public had more to lose from incompetence than from dishonesty.

Both men are scathing about the Act's limited protection for the public from losing money lodged with an estate agent. Mr Forbes points out that the main professional bodies run a bonding scheme to protect the public if an agent goes bankrupt or absconds with money.

PROPERTY

JOHN D WOOD

SOMERSET/DORSET BORDER—BLACKMORE VALE

Sherborne 2 miles
BOWLING GREEN ESTATE

Divided for sale in lots.
A DELIGHTFUL HAM STONE HOUSE,
FOR CONVERSION INTO:

Bowling Green House: Hall, 3 reception rooms, kitchen, 6 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms. Garages, grounds, tennis court, stable yard, paddock, 23 ACRES.

Bowling Green Cottage: Hall, 3 reception rooms, kitchen, 5 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, Garden and grounds, orchard, 1 ACRE.

Also charming cottage: 3/4 bedrooms, 1 bathroom, Outbuildings, 1 ACRE.

Field and woodland (field at present let), 105 ACRES. IN ALL ABOUT 30 ACRES WITH VACANT POSSESSION (except for field).

FREEHOLD FOR SALE BY AUCTION

On 8th May 1982 at the Post House Hotel, Sherborne

IN 4 LOTS (unless sold privately)

81 East Street, Taunton, Tel. (0424) 78111/2

Barkley Square Office (Ref. DCM)

KENT

London 55 miles. Ashford 15 miles.

(Cannon Street/Charing Cross 1 hour, Victoria 1 1/2 hours)

AN ATTRACTIVE HOUSE, OFFERING EXCELLENT FAMILY

ACCOMMODATION, BACKING ON TO OPEN FARMLAND.

Hall, sitting room, drawing room, dining room, kitchen, breakfast room, domestic offices, suite of bedroom and bathroom, 5 further bedrooms and 2 bathrooms. Oil fired central heating.

Excellent outbuildings including 2 garages, stable, work shop and store, greenhouse, garden and grounds, hard tennis court, paddock.

IN ALL ABOUT 44 ACRES. (Ref. PDCE)

23 Barkley Square, London W1X 6AL. Tel. 01-629 9000.

Telex 21242.

SUSSEX—ADJOINING ASHDOWN FOREST

Forest Row 2 miles. Wye Cross 1 mile. Haywards Heath 5 miles. London 35 miles.

A DELIGHTFUL MANOR HOUSE BUILT OF LOCAL

STONE

In a charming setting

Reception Hall, Four Reception Rooms, Breakfast Room, Six

Bedrooms and Three Bathrooms, Garage for four cars. Modern

Stable Yard with Six Boxes. Beautiful Grounds with Hard Tennis

Court, Landscaped and Woodland Gardens, Two Pasture Fields,

railled Paddock and Woodlands, 24 ACRES.

Views over Beautiful Farmland to South Downs

£240,000. Offers Invited

Full particulars from John D Wood

Wood End & Garden, The Square, Forest Row, Sussex.

Taylor & Testar, 3 King Street, East Grinstead, Sussex.

Tel. (0424) 24478

Telex 21242.

JOHN D WOOD

HAMPSHIRE—WOOTTON ST. LAWRENCE

Basingstoke 3 miles. M3 access 5 miles. Winchester 10 miles

An exceptional small estate with a fine listed

Carolean House occupying an outstanding position

completely surrounded by unspoilt farmland.

Fine hall, 4 reception rooms, domestic offices, staff

sitting room, cellar, 6 principal bedrooms and 3

bathrooms, 7 secondary bedrooms and 2 bathrooms.

Oil fired central heating. Garage block for 5 with

staff flat. Attractive formal and woodland garden.

Hard tennis court and heated swimming pool. Two

bungalows and lodge. Range of farm/stable build-

ings. Paddocks, woodland and arable.

In all about 94 acres

(Ref. MLD)

3 St. George's House, St. George's Street

Winchester SO23 2BG. Tel. (0962) 63131

Public Notices

PASTORAL MEASURES 1982

The Church Commissioners have

published the following measures for the year 1982.

These measures contain provisions for the year 1982.

The measures are available from the Church Commissioners.

They are also available from the Church of England.

For further information, contact the Church Commissioners.

Church Commissioners, 100, Abchurch Lane, London EC4N 3DF.

Telex 21242.

SITUATIONS

DOMESTIC AND CATERING

REQUIRED

with first class references

available for immediate or short notice, U.K. or abroad.

Lines Employment Agency

145 HIGH STREET

KENSINGTON, W.8

01-937 4165

ONLY 4 NIGHTS A WEEK

For domestic household in

London. Non resident. 4-10 p.m. 4-10 p.m.

Fixed term 4-10 p.m. 4-10 p.m.

Must be fully capable of work-

ing in the kitchen, laundry and

household duties. Must be

able to cook and clean. Must

be able to work in a team.

Apply to: 100, Abchurch Lane, London EC4N 3DF.

Telex 21242.

GERMAN professional family

living near Stuttgart and Black

Forest seeks English speaking

as part of good family

background to work in

7-year-old and 3-year-old sons

and to live in a quiet area.

Apply Box 1844 C, The Times

Telex 21242.

PROPERTY WORLDWIDE incl. SPAIN, FLORIDA & U.K.

FOR HOLIDAY INVESTMENT RETIREMENT

WORLDWIDE TRAVEL

FIND IT ALL AT THE

INTERNATIONAL PROPERTY EXHIBITION

Cumberland Hotel, Marble Arch, London W1.

APRIL 22, 23 & 24

Admission £1: valid for all 3 days

organisers: Homes & Travel Abroad, 52 South Molton St. London W1. 01-629 6039.

Humberts



Buckinghamshire 625 acres

Wendover 1 mile. Amersham 8 miles. London 35 miles

(M4/M5 38 minutes)

A beautiful estate in the Chilterns with a fine house and an

excellent arable and dairy farm.

A reception room, 8 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, kitchen, oil

central heating, 100 ft. garden, 3 garages, Outbuildings, Lodge,

Gardens, Walled kitchen Garden, Woodland, Paddock, Modern

Farmhouse, 3 cottages, Modern dairy and pig units, Listed

farm buildings and cottage. Video available.

For sale by Auction (unless sold previously) as a whole or

in 8 lots with about 625 acres.

Details: National Farm Sales Department, London.

114888 Fawcett with about 1 acre. (017531/PHMM)

Tel: 01-262 3121.

By Direction of Dr. L. T. Hillier

Near Bath

Bath 2 miles (Paddington 70 minutes). Easy access to M4.

A fine Queen Anne house with Tudor origins and a

striking view over the River Avon and meadow land beyond.

3 reception rooms, 4 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, cloakroom,

kitchen/breakfast room, oil central heating.

Self accommodation. Garaging for 2 cars. Outbuildings. Large

notable basement. All flat comprising living room, 2 bed-

rooms, bathroom, kitchen, with separate access.

114888 Fawcett with about 1 acre. (017531/PHMM)

Joint Agents: Roger V. Coward, Bath. Tel: (0225) 314543 and

Humberts, 10 St. Mary Street, Chippenham.

Tel: (0439) 55681. (1170022/DMLB)

6 Lincoln's Inn Fields, London WC2A 3DB

Telephone: 31-242 3121. Telex: 27444

Lane Fox and Partners

HAMPSHIRE/BERKSHIRE BORDER

Kingsclere 2 miles, Newbury 8 miles

Basingstoke 9 miles, London 52 miles

An outstanding residential country estate with

excellent views over the River Avon and meadow land beyond.

and fine views over its own farmland

Hall, cloakroom, 4 reception rooms, modern domestic

offices, staff flat, 6 bedrooms, 4 bathrooms, oil-fired

central heating. Superb heated indoor swimming pool,

hard tennis court, delightful gardens, excellent out-

buildings including garaging and stabling. Attractive

cottage, 2 railed paddocks, arable land and woodland,

farmlands.

ABOUT 55 ACRES

FOR SALE BY PRIVATE TREATY

AS A WHOLE OR IN 2 LOTS

Additional 44 ACRES available if required

Lane Fox & Partners—London Office

HAMPSHIRE

Basingstoke 7 miles, Reading 10 miles, London 49 miles

M4 9 miles, M3 3 miles

A MOST ATTRACTIVE PERIOD COUNTRY HOUSE

Situated in an outstanding rural position

surrounded by its own delightful garden and grounds

Hall, cloakroom, 3 reception rooms, study/sunroom, staff

sitting room, 7 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, oil-fired central

heating. Useful outbuildings, including garaging. Mature

garden, cottage, two excellent paddocks.

FOR SALE BY PRIVATE TREATY

Lane Fox & Partners—London Office

GLOUCESTERSHIRE COTSWOLDS

In the Windrush Valley, Stow 6 miles

A very well situated cottage on the edge of Naunton

enjoying unspoilt rural views, 2 reception rooms, 2 bed-

rooms. Lovely garden, 2 paddocks, stabling and other

buildings. ABOUT 8 ACRES.

AUCTION: 20th MAY (Price Guide £50,000)

Lane Fox & Partners—Surrey Office

London Office: 35 North Audley Street, London W1.

Tel: 01-491 4785

Surrey Office: Middleton Church, Banbury, Oxon.

Tel: 0295 710592

Fox & Sons

CHILWORTH—SOUTHAMPTON OFFERS INVITED

Having outstanding authority over the adjoining Forest

Commission land towards the City and new Forest

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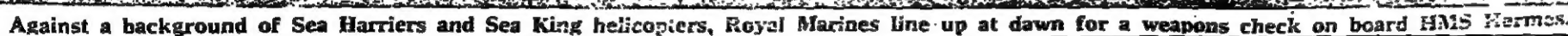
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Commission land towards the City and new Forest

Commission land towards the City and new Forest

Commission land towards the City and new Forest

Commission land towards the City and new Forest



Jenkins rolls a jowl at the Falklands

times in which we at present live, one suspects that he is almost certainly a Curringtonian at heart: a man of the world who believes that the Falklands

But we still do not know Mrs Thatcher's intentions. In a few days, the Jenkins AM-Party Tea Force may look the less risky plan. By then it may be too late.

NOON TODAY Pressure is shown in millibars. **FRONTS** Warm Cold Occluded
(Symbols are an advancing edge)

High tides	
	AM HT PM HT
London Bridge	12.32 6.0 1.1 5.5
Aberdeen	12.29 3.7 12.27 3.8
Ayrerworth	6.08 11.5 6.33 11.9
Belfast	10.08 3.1 10.32 3.1

Cardini	5.55	10.8	6.20	11.1
Devonport	4.33	4.9	5.07	5.0
Dorner	10.04	3.9	10.24	8.2
Falkmouth	4.00	4.7	4.37	4.6
Glasgow			12.17	4.4
Kornick	11.11	3.9	11.21	3.8
Holyhead	9.30	5.1	10.00	5.1
Hull	5.34	6.0	5.38	5.5
Warrascoe	5.07	8.2	5.50	8.3

Liverpool	10.24	8.6	10.49	8.8
Lynessolt	8.35	2.2	8.41	2.2
Margate	11.19	4.4	11.23	4.4
Milford Haven	5.19	6.3	5.42	6.4
Newquay	4.13	6.3	4.36	6.4
Olsen	5.09	3.5	5.36	3.5
Poole	3.38	4.9	3.10	5.1
Portland	5.39	1.8	5.31	1.8
Portsmouth	10.30	4.2	11.00	4.5

Shoreham	10.20	5.6	10.48	4.3
Southampton	10.26	4.1	10.37	4.7
Swansea	5.20	8.5	5.48	7.7
Wexham-on-Maze	2.51	4.7	2.58	4.0
Widnes-on-Maze	11.03	3.9	11.18	3.6

Tide measurement in metres: 1m = 3.280ft.

Around Britain

	Sun Pain		Max			Sun Pain		Max	
	In	Is	C	F		In	Is	C	F
London	9.3	-	15	59	Sun pd	11.4	-	15	59
Washington	10.2	-	13	53	Sunny	Tenacity	12.0	-	15
San Francisco	9.5	-	13	53	Sunny	January	12.5	-	15
San Francisco	9.5	-	13	53	Sunny	Scilly Isles	9.4	-	14
San Francisco	10.0	10.0	10	50	Sun pd	Winnipeg	11.5	-	12

gully	12.8	10	50	Sunny	Yakky	12.2	11	50	Sunny
Keats	11.2	13	55	Sunny	Amesbury	9.5	12	54	Sun pd
Keats	11.2	13	55	Sunny	Colony	9.5	12	54	Sun pd
Keats	11.2	11	52	Sunny	Sunny	8.3	11	52	Sun pd
writing	12.6	13	56	Sunny	Stapleco	8.0	11	52	Sun pd
Keats	12.3	13	55	Sunny	Sunny	8.3	12	54	Sun pd
Keats	12.3	11	52	Sunny	Doggett	6.1	12	54	Sun lot
Keats	12.6	13	52	Sunny	Algonquin	5.4	13	56	Sun lot
Keats	12.6	13	52	Sunny	Stapleco	7.8	13	56	Sun lot
Keats	9.4	14	57	Sunny	Stapleco	7.8	13	56	Sun pd

adorn	11.9	-12	64	Sunny	Asphodels	6.5	-13	95	Sun pt
down	12.2	-13	55	Sunny	Tree	11.8	06	11	82
rain	11.9	-13	65	Sunny	Stomachy	11.8	11	12	54
green	11.8	-12	65	Sunny	Larkspur	8.5	08	10	90
water	11.8	-18	69	Sunny	Wine	8.6	08	10	90
meat	12.2	-12	54	Sunny	Kilnase	8.6	-19	55	Sun pd
orange	11.3	-13	55	Sunny	Dryas	7.8	-13	65	Sun pd
growth	11.9	-17	63	Sunny	Dandel	6.2	-14	57	Sun pd

Correction: The figures given in error yesterday were Sunday's, not Monday's.

Abroad									
MIDDAY; c, cloud; f, fair; r, rain; s, sun.									
C F		C F		C F		C F		C F	
1 16 61	Copenhagen	s 8 48	Majorca	1 16 64	Rome	1 16 64			
s 21 70	Carta	r 15 58	Majorca	1 16 64	Schneeberg	1 16 50			

[illegible]

males	c 10 50	Helsinki	a 4 39	Norpien	a 16 61	Tampere	
males	c 24 75	Hongkong	c 23 73	New Delhi	c 29 84	Tel Aviv	1 20 05
c 14 57	Istanbul	i 9 48	New York			Toronto	5 20 05
males	c 15 60	Ischia	r 9 48	Nico	c 14 57	Tokyo	2 20 05
males	c 18 65	Jakarta	a 32 80	Osaka	c 13 55	Toronto	
males		Jaipur	c 20 84	Ottawa		Trondheim	c 16 61
males	a 13 56	Karachi	1 20 84	Paris	c 15 60	Uppsala	1 20 05
males	c 11 52	Las Palmas	a 20 68	Peiking	c 12 54	Vancouver	
		Lisbon	c 19 68	Prague	r 9 48	Venice	1 14 57

Ta	a 13 62	Lozano	f 14 57	Rodriguez	f 5 41	Viana	r 5 31
enica	a 17 63	L. Angeles		Rhodes	a 20 58	Warsaw	r 6 45
age		Linsborg	f 13 55	Riyadh	a 35 25	Washington	
	f 14 57	Madrid	f 17 63	Rio de Jan	c 24 75	Zurich	f 11 52

1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 2674, 2675, 2676, 2677, 2678, 26

your country will be responsible." Senior Mendez went to Casa Rosada this afternoon for consultation with General Galtieri and there was some suggestion tonight that he might travel to Washington, but the Foreign Ministry refused to comment.

New York. — Dr Henry Kissinger, the former Secretary of State, has denied that President Nixon was ever drunk while facing crucial decisions. Speaking in a television programme he

rebutted allegations in the May issue of *Atlantic* magazine that Mr. Nixon was frequently drunk at critical times.

Weather forecast

A weak trough will move into W Scotland and N Ireland.

6 am to midnight

SEA PASSAGES: S North Sea, Straits of Dover, English Channel. Wind NW moderate, good; see Sight. St. George's Channel, Irish Sea: Wind W, moderate; see sight.

Sea State: 6.55 am	Sea height: 8.07 pm
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